

# Herald Tribune

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## The Vote:

McGovern... 30 Pct. Humphrey... 21 Pct. Jackson... 8 Pct.  
Wallace... 22 Pct. Muskie... 10 Pct. Lindsay... 7 Pct.

## McGovern Big Winner in Wisconsin

By David S. Broder

MILWAUKEE, April 5 (UPI)—Sen. George McGovern yesterday won the Wisconsin primary victory he said he needed to indicate his candidacy.

The South Dakota peace spokesman captured his first contest in four tries, with Alabama's Gov. George C. Wallace second, narrowly ahead of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey.

After them came Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, the prospects of his national candidacy damaged by a second shattering defeat in a contest involving the whole Democratic field.

Sen. Muskie vowed to go on, however, unlike New York Mayor John V. Lindsay, who trailed Sen. Henry M. Jackson for sixth place, and quit the race for the presidential nomination.

With all but four of Wisconsin's 3,294 precincts reporting, he vote in the Democratic presidential preference primary was:

McGovern	332,298	30%
Wallace	248,191	22%
Humphrey	233,914	21%
Muskie	115,512	10%
Jackson	87,944	8%
Lindsay	77,519	7%
Others	32,221	3%

President Nixon swept the Republican presidential preference voting. The vote was:

Nixon	275,251	97%
McCloskey	3,488	1%
Ashbrook	2,643	1%
Others	1,540	1%

Rep. Paul McCloskey, a liberal challenger to Mr. Nixon, had already withdrawn from the race. Rep. John M. Ashbrook, an Ohio conservative, is remaining in the GOP primary contests, however.

Wisconsin gave the Democrats the third different winner in the first four primaries and further scrambled the battle for the party nomination.

However, Sen. McGovern told his supporters that his triumph was "the first giant step toward victory in Miami Beach in July and, we hope, toward the inauguration of a people's president in January."

He told newsmen that Mayor Lindsay's withdrawal "will help my candidacy" by eliminating a challenger for the liberal vote.

man who had beaten him in the Florida primary and in delegate contests in Arizona.

Sen. McGovern captured 54 of the state's 67 Democratic delegates to the national convention, with Sen. Humphrey taking the remaining 13.

Sen. McGovern's victory gave him the momentum he wanted for the contests on April 25 in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—where he will meet Sen. Muskie and Sen. Humphrey again.

His backers last night predicted that he would win in Massachusetts and capture some delegates in Pennsylvania.

By becoming the third different cause of its progressive tradition and political independence.

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WISCONSIN WINNER—Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota and his wife, Ellen, waving thanks to supporters in Milwaukee. He finished first in Democratic primary.

ture at the moment: Sen. Muskie, 104 1/2; Sen. McGovern, 93 1/2; Gov. Wallace, 75; Sen. Humphrey, 20; Rep. Shirley Chisholm, seven; Mayor Lindsay, six; and Rep. Wilbur Mills, one. President Nixon has all 126 Republican delegates picked so far.

Sen. McGovern, who had lost to Sen. Muskie in New Hampshire and Illinois and finished sixth in Florida, found in liberal Wisconsin exactly the tonic he needed for his candidacy.

He began building a volunteer organization in this state more than a year ago, choosing it as his preferred battleground be-

cause of its progressive tradition and political independence.

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Democratic winner to emerge in the first four primaries of the year, Sen. McGovern demonstrated the unsettled character of the battle for the nomination against Mr. Nixon.

Sen. McGovern said before the voting that he expected the battle to narrow down to a fight between himself and Sen. Humphrey. But there seemed at least as great a prospect that the race would continue wide open for several more primaries.

Humphrey Jinx Holds

Sen. Humphrey, the third-place finisher, failed again to break his presidential primary jinx.

The former Vice-President has never emerged on top in a contested state primary in any of his three tries for the presidency.

But the effect this may have on his prospects in Pennsylvania, the state he has tagged as crucial for his hopes for renomination, remains to be seen.

In challenging Sen. Humphrey for the runner-up spot, Gov. Wallace made an impressive show of strength in crossing the Mason-Dixon Line for the first time this year.

His favorite issue, school busing, was a minor factor in Wisconsin, but he can expect greater receptivity on that subject when he runs in Indiana and Michigan in May. Both states have had serious busing controversies.

Gov. Wallace easily defeated Sen. Muskie, as he had in Florida, and he left the former Democratic front runner few excuses for his showing.

Sen. Muskie's candidacy, which was briefly revived by his victory over Sen. McGovern in a two-man delegate contest in Illinois last week, appeared to have suffered a heavy blow in Wisconsin.

As in Florida, Sen. Muskie found that he could finish no better than fourth when the full field of Democratic candidates was on the ballot.

Muskie Meetings

The Maine senator spent the afternoon in intense consultation with his principal staff aides and met today in Chicago with his largest contributors.

Later last night Sen. Muskie said: "I will go as far and as fast as I can," dismissing any notion that he might withdraw from the race.

Sen. Jackson, who had finished third in Florida ahead of Sen. Muskie and Sen. McGovern, slumped to fifth place in Wisconsin, dimming the prospects of what had always been a dark-horse candidacy.

In a TV interview today, Sen. McGovern gave himself a 50-50 chance to win the Democratic nomination. "It's 50-50 we'll go

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



BOWS OUT—New York Mayor John Lindsay telling crowd in Milwaukee that he is quitting the presidential race.

## Lindsay Drops Out of Race After Second Decisive Defeat

MILWAUKEE, April 5 (NYT)—After suffering his second decisive primary defeat, Mayor John Lindsay of New York last night withdrew from the race for the Democratic presidential nomination.

"The returns are clear and they mean that I cannot honestly continue as a candidate and, therefore, I am withdrawing," the mayor told about 250 supporters, most all of them teen-agers, at the Sheraton Schroeder Hotel ballroom here.

The mayor said that he would continue his fight to end the

war, save the cities and provide justice for all. But he added: "It cannot be as a candidate for the presidency in 1972."

The decision to withdraw was reached at a half-hour conference of the mayor and about a half-dozen of his top aides in his 12th-floor suite at the hotel.

Calm But Convinced

The mayor, sources said, was calm but convinced that he should drop out as soon as it was clear that he would again finish sixth.

Some of his aides, according to an informant, suggested that he withdraw only from the Massachusetts primary on April 25 and marshal his forces for later Oregon and California primaries.

Others proposed that he delay a final decision on his campaign for a few days.

But the mayor, a proud and realistic politician, argued that his withdrawal was inevitable and there was no sense in delaying it.

Anti-IRA Violence Moves Growing in Ulster

BELFAST, April 5 (UPI)—A campaign for peace and a drive by Roman Catholics for an end to IRA gun and bomb attacks gained momentum in Northern Ireland today.

In Londonderry, IRA sources said members of the militant Provisional wing of the outlawed organization began an informal soundings of opinions for peace in the Roman Catholic Bogside, Creggan and Brandywell districts of the city.

In Belfast, Provisional IRA officers, who earlier sought asylum in the Irish Republic, returned to the Roman Catholic Andersonstown district to assess the strength of a peace campaign begun by women and priests in the area, IRA sources said.

The IRA sources said results of

the informal pollings would be forwarded to the IRA high command in Dublin, where Rory O'Brady, president of the Provisional political wing, Sinn Fein, told a radio interviewer: "The IRA cannot carry on the fight except through its Northern units. It could not operate without the support of the people, but there is no evidence to support [William] Cardinal Conway's statement that the voice of the people is demanding peace."

The IRA sources said the informal polling in Londonderry and Belfast would indicate whether a majority of Roman Catholics backed Cardinal Conway's weekend support for the growing peace movement.

Gerry Fitt, leader of the main opposition Social Democratic and Labor party and member of the

## Thieu Says the Decisive Battle Of Vietnam War Is Under Way

In Northernmost Provinces

By Joseph B. Treaster

SAIGON, April 5 (NYT)—As North Vietnamese troops and tanks reportedly pressed closer toward the city of Quang Tri, capital of South Vietnam's northernmost province, President Nguyen Van Thieu went on television to declare that the "decisive battle" of the war is under way.

"This is the decisive moment where the survival or loss of our country is at stake," Mr. Thieu said. "The present battle is the decisive battle, the outcome of which will determine the loss or survival of the people of South Vietnam."

As Mr. Thieu spoke, fragmentary reports began reaching Saigon that heavy fighting had broken out in Binh Long Province, 75 miles north of Saigon. Earlier, intelligence sources had

said that elements of the 3d, 5th and 6th North Vietnamese Divisions were believed to have been moving east from Cambodia toward South Vietnam. The enemy attacks in northern Binh Long Province reportedly included tanks.

Official dispatches reaching Saigon said South Vietnamese troops and their eight American advisers were evacuated from a big base camp, Quan Loi, 60 miles

north of Saigon, after a sapper attack. The Associated Press reported. The defenders were lifted out by American and South Vietnamese helicopters.

American military and civilian leaders here have so far withheld public comment on the North Vietnamese attacks that began in the far north of South Vietnam a week ago, but they are known to be watching the military developments with grave concern.

Intense Shelling

After intense shelling last Thursday and Friday, more than a dozen well-fortified South Vietnamese bases just below the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) were abandoned.

The North Vietnamese now control more than half of the northernmost province, Quang Tri, and they are believed to be busy capturing the capital, Quang Tri City, about 15 miles south of the DMZ.

According to military officials in Saigon, North Vietnamese tanks and riflemen were advancing this evening on Quang Tri. They started the maneuver yesterday.

Earlier today, fighting was reported in two locations south and southeast of Quang Tri, and for at least four hours during the day the North Vietnamese had blocked traffic on National Highway 1, between Quang Tri and Hue, to the south.

Civilians Flee

By nightfall, American newsmen who made their way to Quang Tri City estimated that 80 percent of the provincial capital's 20,000 residents had fled southward.

(The commander of South Vietnamese forces below the DMZ said today that he could successfully defend Quang Tri unless the Communists continued to bring in more troops, the Associated Press reported.)

"I think the North Vietnamese will try to attack us more. They are moving closer from the north and west," said Brig. Gen. Vu Van Gien. "We can prevent them from getting into the city. With what the North Vietnamese Army has now I can defend Quang Tri. If they bring in more troops, I will need more reinforcements."

Gen. Gien, who commands the 3d Infantry Division, which bore the brunt of the Communist command's battle drive across the DMZ, called the offensive the "biggest of the war." He said the NVA has moved about 40,000 troops across the buffer zone and claimed South Vietnamese forces had killed 2,305.

Gen. Gien also said North Vietnamese MIGs have flown south of the DMZ for the first time in the war.

Reliable sources in Saigon promptly denied the report. But informants suggested that might be an official policy of silence, and confirmed that MIGs have recently been sighted just above

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Nixon Sends 20 More B-52s to War

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 5 (UPI)—President Nixon has sent up to 20 more B-52 bombers to Indochina to strengthen U.S. ability to meet the North Vietnamese offensive in South Vietnam.

They will bring to about 100 the number of U.S. heavy bombers deployed in Southeast Asia.

Pentagon sources reported that the U.S. aerial attacks against the invading North Vietnamese were still hampered by cloudy weather, although they said U.S. airmen made nearly 250 fighter-bomber attacks and 20 B-52 raids in the battle area yesterday.

President Nixon met late today with Secretary of State William P. Rogers on the Communist drives. White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said, "We are concerned about" the developments, but preferred not to use the word "crisis" to describe them.

He said he could not give additional information on the administration's reaction to the offensive.

Defense Department spokesman Jerry Friedman, asked by newsmen whether the United States might resume bombing North Vietnam, replied tersely: "We regard all our options open at this point."

He said that the U.S. considers the present battle zone extends into the lower part of North Vietnam, where the invading forces have been positioned for years.

This raised the possibility again of heavy U.S. air attacks against North Vietnamese territory, which were halted in 1968

as part of an alleged understanding that North Vietnam would preserve the neutrality of the Demilitarized Zone. The present offensive came through the DMZ. The United States has branded this a "flagrant violation" of the understanding it said it had reached with the Communists.

However, a group of 12 House of Representatives Democrats today, urged President Nixon in a telegram to limit American air strikes only to places where there is a "clear and present danger" to U.S. troops in Vietnam.

President Nixon "is continuing to watch the situation," deputy White House Press Secretary

Gerald L. Warren told newsmen. "I have no additional comments from the White House today."

The President's Special Action Group, headed by National Security Adviser Henry A. Kissinger, met for the third straight day, Mr. Nixon met with his top advisers and worked in his "hideaway office" next door to the White House.

Mr. Warren declined to discuss what military aid the President would send to South Vietnam in the deteriorating situation in the north.

Mr. Ziegler declined to say whether the United States would provide additional assistance in the new military conditions. But he said American air power, fire power and logistical support "is continuing."

The spokesman told newsmen nothing, so far, has changed the U.S. assessment of South Vietnam's ability to throw back the enemy assault with the help of American air and seaborne firepower.

At the Pentagon, a spokesman said the North Vietnamese could build up the forces and supplies to mount the present invasion because it was not U.S. policy to attack them.

Mr. Friedman said that the Communist military buildup in North Vietnam was known for years but escaped U.S. attack because the administration did not "conduct a continuous bombing campaign against the North."

The many "protective reaction strikes" U.S. jets made in response to ground fire in North Vietnam, he said, were mainly limited to aircraft sites and some supply areas.

Mr. Friedman said this gave Hanoi "a sort of sanctuary" above the Demilitarized Zone, where they marshaled the tanks, guns and the 308th Infantry Division used in the present offensive southward. He denied that American and South Vietnamese forces were taken by surprise when Communist forces attacked across the DMZ last Friday, using up to 100 tanks.

It had long been known "that there existed the capability on the part of the enemy to attack" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Berrigan Guilty on Total of 4 Counts, Sister McAlister on 3

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 5 (Reuters)—The Rev. Philip F. Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth McAlister were each convicted today on three counts in the Harrisburg-Seven conspiracy trial, but the jury was unable to agree on the major charges of a kidnapping and bombing conspiracy.

Father Berrigan and Sister McAlister were convicted on charges of smuggling letters in and out of the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa. Father Berrigan had been convicted Sunday on another count of letter smuggling.

Judge R. Dixon Herman charged the jury after it reported that it could not reach a unanimous decision on charges that Father Berrigan and his six co-defendants had conspired to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, blow up heating tunnels in Washington and raid draft boards.

Judge Herman called a halt to the trial after 60 hours of deliberation by the jury of nine women and three men.

Besides not being able to agree on the kidnapping-bombing plot charges, the jury said it was deadlocked on the charges that the Rev. Berrigan and Sister McAlister had sent threatening letters through the mail.

The letters were said to have outlined a plot to kidnap Mr. Kissinger.

The judge told the jury he recognized that they were "hope-

lessly deadlocked" on the main charges.

A conviction for smuggling a letter in or out of the federal penitentiary, where the priest was imprisoned during the spring and summer of 1970 for destroying draft records, is punishable by a maximum prison term of 10 years.

Sister McAlister thus faces a total term of up to 30 years and Father Berrigan, who has been convicted of four counts in all, faces a possible maximum prison sentence of 40 years.

Despite their convictions on the lesser charges, Father Berrigan and Sister McAlister appeared

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Ceremony for Solzhenitsyn

## Sweden Still Ready to Present Nobel Award at Its Embassy

STOCKHOLM, April 5 (UPI)—The Swedish government said today it was still prepared to present the Nobel Prize to Russian writer Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn at the Swedish Embassy in Moscow.

"The possibility that the Nobel insignia be presented to Alexander Solzhenitsyn through the Swedish Moscow Embassy is naturally still open," Foreign Minister Kristian Wickman said.

But he added that the prize ceremony for the controversial Russian writer must not be "a political demonstration against the host country."

Mr. Wickman issued his statement after Soviet authorities forced the Swedish Academy to cancel plans to present the 1970 Nobel literature award to the 52-year-old novelist at a ceremony

in a private apartment in Moscow April 9.

The Soviet government announced yesterday that Karl Ragnar Gierow, the permanent secretary of the academy, would not be given a visa to go to Moscow. Mr. Gierow was to have presented the Nobel diploma and medal to Mr. Solzhenitsyn at the ceremony, which had been planned in detail by the writer and his friends.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who has been under almost constant attack in the Soviet Union since he was awarded the prize Oct. 8, 1970, had already written and mailed invitations to a group of friends and newsmen.

The Soviet decision to ban the ceremony prompted a number of Swedish newspapers to call on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Sister Elizabeth McAlister



## On Last Day of Pass Period

## Schuetz Asks East Germans To Continue Easier Controls

BERLIN, April 5 (AP)—West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schuetz appealed to East Germany today to continue to relax its Berlin access controls.

The appeal came on the final day of a wall pass period for West Berliners to visit East Berlin and East Germany.

The East Germans also implemented greatly eased traffic controls during the same period on transit traffic to and from West Germany.

Mr. Schuetz declared: "The gesture of the German Democratic Republic would be

even more impressive if transit traffic could be processed in the next weeks and months, as quickly and without hindrance as in the week at Easter."

## Goodwill Gesture

Mr. Schuetz said the Easter pass period, and another at Pentecost also with eased transit controls, were well understood as a gesture of goodwill. "It is in this sense," Mr. Schuetz emphasized, "that I make my appeal."

Meanwhile, West and East German negotiators started another two-day round today amid signs that they will push for an early conclusion of their talks on a general traffic agreement.

An official announcement yesterday said the intervals between the meetings held by turns in East Berlin and Bonn will be decreased from a fortnight to a week.

Mr. Schuetz spoke at a news conference at which his analysis of the Easter passes, the first since 1966, took a heavy political tone. Mr. Schuetz, a Social Democrat, appealed "to the members of the Bundestag and Bundesrat (upper and lower houses) to at last give the Moscow and Warsaw treaties their assent."

## Foolish Assumption

Mr. Schuetz said it was foolish to assume that the Soviet Union would allow the four-power Berlin agreement of which West Berlin wall passes and eased controls are a part to take effect without ratification.

The mayor refused to give an estimate of how many West Berliners had streamed east, saying figures would be available in a week after the East Germans presented a bill for the visa fees. West Germany will pay in a lump sum.

Nor did the mayor mention any incidents during the pass period, although it was rumored that some refugees had taken advantage of eased controls to flee to the West.

## Ulster Peace Moves Gain

(Continued from Page 1)

organization was growing in Andersonstown, she said. The Irish News, the principal Roman Catholic newspaper in Belfast, printed an editorial favoring peace.

"Patience and steadfast loyalty of the people of the Roman Catholic area in Belfast is proverbial," the Irish News said. "But with the continuance of violence and suffering even this is bound to wear thin, and many are now saying that advantage should be taken... to seek ways of peace. Violence could easily change to anger."

## Farm Policy

France itself, Mr. Pompidou reiterated, would hold fast to its agricultural policy. The French government seems to fear that Britain and West Germany might push in the future to open the Common Market to the world's farm imports. In this area, he said, "we still see and we will see the creation of obstacles and pressures."

The referendum question that the French will vote on was also released at the cabinet meeting. It reads: "Do you approve, in the new perspectives opening for Europe, the bill submitted to the French people by the president of the republic, authorizing the ratification of the treaty concerning the membership of Great Britain, Denmark, Ireland and Norway in the European communities?"

## Rhodesian Court Jails 3 African Guerrillas

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 5 (UPI)—Three African guerrillas who admitted crossing into Rhodesia armed with Communist weapons and orders to disrupt the work of a British commission investigating opinion on Rhodesian-British settlement terms were sentenced to jail today.

High Court Judge Charles Beck sentenced two of the guerrillas—both about 16 years old—to 10 years at hard labor. The third—in his 20s—was given 12 years. The court ordered that their names and certain other details

## Russia Launches 2 Satellites, One Made in France

MOSCOW, April 5 (Reuters)—Russia announced today the launching of two satellites—one of them a French craft—aboard a single carrier rocket.

Tass news agency said that a French satellite, designed to study the characteristics of different solar batteries in space, was put into earth orbit yesterday along with a Soviet Molniya-1 communications sputnik.

French ground stations were tracking the craft and receiving information, Tass added.

It was launched under a French-Soviet space cooperation program that already has included the mounting of a French-made laser reflector on Russia's Lunokhod moon vehicle.

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OVERCROWDED—South Vietnamese soldiers jammed into a hospital, in some cases two to a bed, in Pleiku in the Central Highlands after being wounded in fierce fighting in Kontum Province during the last four days.

## Thieu Notes War's Decisive Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

the DMZ in their most southerly appearance to date.

In Saigon, the Associated Press said, American sources reported North Vietnamese batteries returned fire at three Seventh Fleet destroyers shelling Communist troops and tanks trying to breach the northernmost defensive line along the Cua Viet-Dong Ha River. The Seventh Fleet said none of the destroyers was hit.

Meanwhile, pressure appeared to be building in Hue, the capital of Thua Thien, the next province south from Quang Tri. Two fire bases southwest and south-southwest of Hue were shelled, and there were reports of renewed enemy activity in the A Shau Valley to the west of the city.

An American official said that Hue appeared to be calm on the surface, but that he had noted a "great undercurrent of anxiety." He added that "quite a few people have already left."

In his 15-minute television address tonight, Mr. Thieu said the objective of the enemy is to seize Quang Tri and Thua Thien Provinces and establish a capital for the National Liberation Front, the Viet Cong.

If the enemy succeeds, Mr. Thieu continued, "they would go on to demand a political solution for the whole of South Vietnam, which would either consist of a coalition government, or territorial concessions to the Communists toward ultimately taking over our country."

Mr. Thieu said the North Vietnamese also wanted "to cause the failure of the Vietnamization program."

## Sweden Ready To Give Prize

(Continued from Page 1)

the government to intervene on Mr. Solzhenitsyn's behalf.

Mr. Wickman said he issued his statement in response to the newspaper articles.

He said Mr. Solzhenitsyn had been told on Nov. 27, 1970—when he visited the Swedish Embassy in Moscow to announce that he did not dare to come to Stockholm for the prize ceremony—that he could receive the prize in the embassy.

"However, Solzhenitsyn preferred to let the medal and the diploma remain in Stockholm," Mr. Wickman said.

"As concerns the forms for the presentation (at the embassy), this must be carried out in a way which means that the embassy does not participate in a political demonstration against the host country," he said.

Swedish officials said Sweden's ambassador to Moscow, Gunnar V. Jarring, who is also the UN peace envoy in the Middle East, was known to be opposed to holding a ceremony at the embassy.

But they said Mr. Jarring would be asked to present the prize if Mr. Solzhenitsyn wanted it.

The officials said Soviet authorities check all Russians invited to foreign embassies and would presumably bar Russian dissidents and friends of Mr. Solzhenitsyn from attending an embassy ceremony.

## Rabat Opposition Balks at Change

RABAT, Morocco, April 5 (AP)—Moroccan opposition parties announced tonight they have refused to take part in a new transitional government that will prepare general elections.

King Hassan yesterday called on outgoing Premier Mohamed Karim Lamrani to form the new government after talks "with all parties."

The left-wing National Union of Popular Forces and the Nationalistic Istiqlal, which have combined in a loose national front movement, said today the new cabinet was only a continuation of the previous government and that the necessary conditions for opposition participation in the new government had not been met.

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(Continued from Page 1)

gram so as to create political dissension within the United States that would make the government and people of America cease all aid, military as well as economic, to the Republic of Vietnam."

Mr. Thieu visited the northern provinces Monday, and he told the television audience that he had ordered the South Vietnamese generals there to defend Quang Tri and Thua Thien "at any cost."

So far, however, the South Vietnamese troops have elected to retreat rather than fight the attacking North Vietnamese and there have yet to be any pitched battles.

In several instances, extremely heavy shelling by long-range North Vietnamese artillery has been enough to make the South Vietnamese abandon their positions even before enemy riflemen threatened.

## McGovern Wins in Primary; Wallace Is 2d, Humphrey 3d

(Continued from Page 1)

all the way and win enough delegates by the time we get to Miami Beach," he said.

Gov. Wallace, on the same CBS program, said that his showing, after he campaigned here for only eight days without precinct organization, proved that he was not just a regional candidate.

Sen. McGovern told newsmen that his Wisconsin showing demonstrated "a very broad base" of support for his candidacy. The returns showed that he had not only won his expected margin in college towns and white-collar suburbs but also had run well in farm and labor areas.

He won Dane County, home of the University of Wisconsin, by a two-to-one margin over Sen. Humphrey, and also won in the three most Republican districts in the state—the 6th, 8th and 9th.

In the 8th and 9th Districts, known for their history of Republican crossover, Sen. McGovern was trailed closely by Gov. Wallace, indicating that they both may have been the main beneficiaries of the straying GOP liberals and conservatives.

Indications were that the crossover vote had been substantial.

Sen. McGovern benefited from a four-way split of the vote in blue-collar areas. In the 8th District, comprising the heavily Roman Catholic Polish-American, working-class South Side of Milwaukee, Sen. McGovern was leading while Gov. Wallace was second.

Sen. McGovern was leading while Gov. Wallace was second. Sen. McGovern was leading while Gov. Wallace was second.

## Marcos Denies Wife Will Run For Presidency

MANILA, April 5 (AP)—President Ferdinand Marcos today denied speculation that his wife, Mrs. Imelda Marcos, will run for the presidency in 1973.

Addressing a group of women elected to public office, President Marcos said, "Some persons seem to panic at the mere suggestion that she might indeed run in spite of the fact that she is not running at all."

"I don't understand why women should run at all for public office."

## Calif. Epidemic Doooms Poultry

RIVERSIDE, Calif., April 5 (AP)—An estimated 3.5 million turkeys and two million chickens will have to be destroyed to halt a viral epidemic known as Newcastle disease sweeping southern California poultry farms. Military veterinarians said more than 400,000 birds of the area's 50 million have already been destroyed.

Parrots, parakeets, canaries and other birds in pet stores found to be diseased are also being killed. Dr. Jymen Parrell, of the State Bureau of Animal Health, said the latest victims of the campaign to halt the epidemic were 300 champion show pigeons.

The federal-state task force fighting Newcastle disease, which is harmless to humans, are vaccinating healthy birds.

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(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Thieu said he had asked for "maximum" help from the United States in providing air, naval, artillery and logistical support for his troops.

There has been speculation in Saigon's American community that the latest attacks might lead to the renewal of heavy air raids on North Vietnam.

So far, heavy cloud cover and drizzling rain have held down American air action. Two hundred seventeen tactical air strikes were flown in the last 24 hours. Informants said the number of strikes will reach at least 500 a day if the skies clear.

"Right now," an American official in the northern provinces said, "the South Vietnamese troops are praying for good flying weather. A good many of them seem to think American bombers are the only thing that can save them."

## Nixon Orders More B-52s To Indochina

(Continued from Page 1)

In force across the DMZ," he said, but there was no way for U.S. intelligence to predict Hanoi's intention.

Pressed by reporters for a reason to account for enemy success against superior American and South Vietnamese air power, he said the poor weather in the area hampered air operations and, moreover, between 50,000 and 100,000 refugees were fleeing southward before the invaders, making effective bombing difficult.

Choked With Refugees

State Department spokesmen differed with the magnitude of the Pentagon's estimate of the total refugees from the battle areas, however, though they conceded the figure of 100,000 was a potential refugee exodus. They said that Quang Tri City was "choked with refugees" now, numbering 10,000, with another 10,000 in Hue and some 5,000 others at Da Nang.

Other U.S. officials said they did not want to leave the impression there was any expectation that U.S. troops would be reintroduced into South Vietnam.

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey acknowledged that it was impossible to gauge what will be the outcome of the Communist invasion.

Vietnamization in Balance

President Nixon's Vietnamization program of building up South Vietnamese forces to carry on their own defense hangs in the balance.

If South Vietnamese forces crumble before the Communist attacks using classical World War II battle tactics, Mr. Nixon's Vietnamization policy—the public justification for the continuing withdrawal of U.S. troops—will be thrown into sharp question.

In Congress, Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott said the U.S. troop pullout program would continue despite the new turn of events.

Meanwhile, three Democratic presidential candidates agreed yesterday that President Nixon would be justified in ordering a new bombing assault on North Vietnam to protect the remaining American forces in the South.

Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey and Henry M. Jackson and Gov. George C. Wallace all seemed agreed that the United States should also use its air striking power to protect the South Vietnamese.

U.S. Denies B-52 Loss

WASHINGTON, April 5 (Reuters)—The Defense Department today denied a second claim that North Vietnam had shot down a B-52 bomber operating against Communist forces.

"That is as incorrect as the first report," a spokesman told reporters. "There have been no B-52 losses."

Lord Rank Set Up Science Awards

LONDON, April 5 (UPI)—Lord Rank left \$1 million for annual awards in science similar to the Nobel Prizes, it was announced today.

Str. John Davis, chairman of the organization established by the late film magnate, told a news conference that Rank awards would be aimed at scientists not already covered—human nutrition, agriculture and opto-electronics.

He said that annual awards from two funds, each based on a gift of \$500,000 from the J. Arthur Rank group charity, would be made to encourage research in these fields. The number and size of the annual awards have not yet been determined. Lord Rank died last week at the age of 83.

Albanians Vaccinated

BELGRADE, April 5 (AP)—Radio Tirana announced today that the entire population of Albania between the ages of six months and 60 years—1,850,000 people—have been vaccinated against smallpox in the past week. The vaccination program was ordered after the outbreak of smallpox in neighboring Yugoslavia.

## Heavy Guns, Tanks, Mobile AA

## Hanoi Changes Its Tactics To Conventional Warfare

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, April 5 (UPI)—The North Vietnamese have opened a new and large-scale conventional warfare phase of the Indochina war in their current offensive in northern South Vietnam. They are using heavy artillery, tanks, mobile anti-aircraft defenses to push back their adversaries in the fighting south of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) that separates the two Vietnams.

The South Vietnamese forces, which have been trained by the Americans in similar conventional tactics, have been caught at a serious disadvantage that points up their dependence on American air power. American planes played a reduced role in the warfare because the North Vietnamese began their attacks during a week of heavy clouds and rain.

Intelligence analysts in Saigon have been struck by the "ambitious" use of heavy artillery. The more than 10,000 Soviet-made shells and rockets fired from across the DMZ have been credited with forcing the South Vietnamese to decide to abandon the 15 forward positions which for years have been their country's northern defenses rather than wait for North Vietnamese infantry assaults.

The American pilots who have been able to get through the occasionally lifting clouds to strike at North Vietnamese tanks and trucks advancing openly down Quang Tri Province along the main highway toward the city of Dong Ha say there is something else that is new about the current North Vietnamese tactics, namely the use of surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) to defend their troops operating in South Vietnam.

No SAMs South of DMZ

Senior officers here say the North Vietnamese have not brought any SAMs south of the DMZ, but are firing from just above it and inside its northern half at planes across the border.

The North Vietnamese have increased the number of their SAM sites in the southern part of the DMZ by 25 percent in the last year. The exact number there is not known, but there are probably about 30 launchers. The missiles have a 21-mile range at 40,000 feet, and thus can hit planes in most of Quang Tri Province from north of the DMZ.

The North Vietnamese use of

## Storms Fatal To at Least 85 In Bangladesh

DACCA, April 5 (Reuters)—Storms lashing Bangladesh have killed at least 85 people and injured 4,000 around Dhacca and at Mymensingh, 80 miles farther north, the Bangladesh news agency reported tonight.

Winds of 78 miles an hour and heavy rain have paralyzed life in the capital, disrupted electricity supplies and telephones and destroyed hundreds of thatch and mud houses.

At least 40 people were killed in the Dhacca area in two storms last night, the agency said, with reports of casualties still coming in.

At least 45 people were killed in a cyclone which hit the Mymensingh area Saturday, and unofficial reports put the death toll between 70 and 150.

About 50,000 people were made homeless as some 10,000 huts were washed away.

## Kosygin to Visit Iraq Today, Help Open Oil Field

BEIRUT, April 5 (UPI)—Premier Alexei Kosygin will lead a Soviet delegation to Iraq tomorrow to help inaugurate the Soviet-aided North Rumaila oil field, the official Iraqi news agency said today.

The visit—Mr. Kosygin's first to Iraq—was announced amid growing speculation that the Soviet Union will sign a treaty of friendship with Iraq.

Mr. Kosygin will also take part in ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Baath party, which governs Iraq, the agency said.

Under a 1969 agreement, the Soviet Union agreed to lend \$70 million to exploit the North Rumaila field, which Baghdad seized from the Western-owned Iraq Petroleum Co. Repayment to Moscow is in crude oil.

Officials say that at first the field will provide five million tons of oil a year, rising to 40 million tons annually by 1979.

Sheikh Mujib Hails Recognition by U.S.

DACCA, April 5 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman of Bangladesh said tonight he was confident that recognition of his country yesterday by the United States would lead to co-operation and understanding between the two.

Sheikh Mujib, in a statement, thanked the American people and press "for their support to our legitimate aspirations during our war of liberation."

tanks in battle in the South is not new—they used them in 1969 in attacks on American outposts on the Laos border, west of Khe Sanh, and to the Central Highlands in an attack on the Ban Het United States Ranger camp two years ago. But never before has the enemy used as many as in the current push toward Quang Tri City, capital of Quang Tri, the northernmost province in South Vietnam.

Since bad weather has made it difficult to fly photo reconnaissance missions, intelligence experts do not know exactly how many Soviet-built tanks the North Vietnamese are using. The estimates range from 50 to 100, crewed by 300 to 400 men. The tanks include amphibious 14-ton PT-76s and 36-ton T-54 or T-55 models with four-inch guns, rolling openly under cover of cloudy skies down the road to Dong Ha.

The North Vietnamese have relied most of all for their successes so far on Soviet-made heavy artillery. The 130-mm gun is being used for the first time in the DMZ. It is believed to have first been used by the North Vietnamese in their attack on the Laos base at Long Tanh in January.

With a range of almost 15 miles, the 130-mm gun can outshoot most South Vietnamese artillery—American-made 105-mm pieces fire six miles, and the 155-mm pieces fire less than 15. Only the 175-mm gun, of which the South Vietnamese have few in their arsenal, has a longer range than the 130-mm—20 miles.

The South Vietnamese say they disabled several 175-mm guns before they pulled out Sunday night from Camp Carroll, west of Dong Ha.

The South Vietnamese response is the critical factor in the conventional warfare now taking place below the DMZ and which is expected to spread soon to the Central Highlands and possibly to Tay Ninh and Binh Long Provinces, northwest of Saigon. These are the three fronts against what is the biggest North Vietnamese main-force unit are capable of moving.

Some American advisers in the northern city of Hue have been critical of the defensive mentality the South Vietnamese forces have shown in the fighting in Quang Tri Province. They chose to pull out from their defense lines, abandon half of Quang Tri Province to the enemy and, in the end, move and improvised defense lines from the cities of Dong Ha and Quang Tri to the coast.

The South Vietnamese also have heavy tanks, but they have gone north of the defense line to challenge the enemy's tanks. Instead, they have cycled back and forth from their respective sides of the Cua Viet River.

There were reports from Quang Tri today that the North Vietnamese had taken advantage of the 10 miles of terrain advantage to them by the regrouping to the enemy's front. They move a few 130-mm pieces below the DMZ within easy range of Quang Tri City.

Communist attempts to attack through the South Vietnamese line of defense at the Cua Viet River reportedly have been unsuccessful thus far, although some military sources believe the Reds may have succeeded in moving one or two tanks south.

In the meantime, the North Vietnamese are moving heavy reinforcements east from the mountainous jungle and have driven Saigon's forces out of the bases in the foothills west of Quang Tri—Fire Base America yesterday and Fire Base Eagle today—being bombed today—appear to be trying to encircle Quang Tri and cut Highway 19, which links it to Hue.

So far, despite their territorial gains by default, the North Vietnamese have not committed more of the 15,000-to-18,000 men infiltrated into Quang Tri Province. Most of the forces are believed to be in the mountains of western Quang Tri Province where they are hard to detect and hit.

## WEATHER

	° F	° C	Wind	Clouds
ALGARVE	14	57	Very light	Partly cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Shower	Partly cloudy
ANKARA	10	50	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
ATHENS	12	54	Very light	Partly cloudy
BAGDAD	18	64	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	20	70	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
BEIRUT	18	64	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
BOMBAY	28	82	Very light	Partly cloudy
BUDAPEST	20	68	Very light	Partly cloudy
CARACAS	26	79	Cloudy	Cloudy
CARACAS	26	79	Cloudy	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Very light	Partly cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Cloudy	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Shower	Partly cloudy
HAARLEM	10	50	Shower	Partly cloudy
FLORENCE	15	59	Rain	Partly cloudy
FRANKFURT	9	48	Shower	Partly cloudy
GENOVA	11	52	Shower	Partly cloudy
Helsinki	12	54	Overcast	Overcast
ISTANBUL	15	59	Sunny	Partly cloudy
JAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy	Cloudy
LIMBOG	18	64	Cloudy	Cloudy
LONDON	11	52	Shower	Partly cloudy
MADRID	18	64	Cloudy	Cloudy
MONTREAL	14	57	Cloudy	Cloudy
MOSCOW	2	36	Sunny	Partly cloudy
NEW DELHI	28	82	Overcast	Overcast
NEW YORK	5	41	Sunny	Partly cloudy
NICE	19	66	Cloudy	Cloudy
OSLO	10	50	Shower	Partly cloudy
PARIS	11	52	Rain	Partly cloudy
ROME	16	61	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
SOFIA	18	64	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
STOCKHOLM	12	54	Cloudy	Cloudy
TAIPEI	22	72	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
TOKYO	14	57	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	14	57	Rain	Partly cloudy
WARSAW	14	57	Very light	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	15	59	Sunny	Partly cloudy
ZURICH	13	55	Cloudy	Cloudy



## Committee to Decide Today

## GOP Senators to Seek to Split Kleindienst Vote, ITT Probe

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—The Senate minority leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, disclosed today that Senate Republicans would try to split the nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst as attorney general from the Senate's vote on the settlement of a \$100-million anti-trust suit against the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. by the Justice Department.

The committee will meet in

## Threats Cited By Detective At Davis Trial

SAN JOSE, Calif., April 5 (AP).

A detective testified at the Angela Davis murder-kidnap conspiracy trial today that one of the kidnapers of the courthouse shooting said, "I'm going to blow somebody's head off."

Inspector Kenneth O. Irving said that Jonathan Jackson, who was armed with a carbine, made the comment as he herded five hostages to a courthouse elevator.

In the shooting that followed in a van parked outside, Superior Court Judge Harold J. Haley was slain by a shotgun blast.

Jackson, 17, brother of Soledad, was shot in the chest and killed. James McClain, and William Christmas, 27, were killed along with Judge Haley.

Mr. Irving said that while he was in the corridor of the Marin County Courthouse he heard McClain tell a news photographer: "Take some pictures of the judge. This'll be the last time you'll see him alive."

Minutes later, as the hostages and their four kidnapers approached the elevator, Mr. Irving testified, "someone yelled back, 'You have until the noon to free the Soledad Brothers.'"

Earlier, witnesses testified that the kidnapers had demanded freedom for the Soledad Brothers, three unnamed black prisoners, then charged with murdering a Soledad guard.

Prosecutor Albert Harris Jr. said Assistant District Attorney Gary W. Thomas would follow Mr. Irving to the witness stand.

Mr. Thomas, one of the kidnap hostages, was shot in the spine and permanently paralyzed from the waist down.

## U.K., France Get Bids by Channel Tunnel Consortium

PARIS, April 5 (AP)—British and French consortia which hope to build a railway tunnel under the English Channel submitted their proposals to the two governments today, clearing the way for what are expected to be arduous negotiations on financial arrangements.

The two groups, working in close coordination, estimated that work could start next year and that the twin tunnels for the passage of electric trains could be in service by 1990. The cost was estimated at 4.5 billion francs, almost three times the estimated cost when the current series of studies was started in 1960.

Some French economic planning is based on the assumption the tunnel will be in service by 1980. If this timetable is to be met, a number of international agreements must be reached in the next two years.

Among them is an accord which should be signed next month by the governments and the private companies on the financing of the preliminary work which is expected to run well into next year.

Recent studies indicate that the tunnel will be called on to move 4 million passengers, 3.5 million cars or accompanied trucks, and 7 to 8 million tons of merchandise in 1980.

## Dance Hall Deaths Case

CAEN, France, April 5 (AP).

A court has ruled that no one would be prosecuted as the result of the collapse of a dance hall floor and the death of 15 persons last May in the nearby village of Salles. The mayor of the village committed suicide several days after the tragedy.

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## Castro Terms Police In Montreal 'Brutal'

MIAMI, April 5 (NYT).

Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba accused the Montreal police last night of employing "brutal and fascist methods" in their arrest of Cuban diplomats in Montreal.

At the end of a three-and-a-half-hour speech, delivered in Havana and monitored here, Mr. Castro implied that he might order some form of reprisals against the Canadian Embassy in Havana. The arrests followed bomb blasts at the Cuban trade mission in Montreal shortly after midnight last night in which a Cuban was killed.

## Russian Exhibit Bombed in U.S.

HOLLYWOOD, April 5 (UPI).

An explosion early today rocked an art center where a Soviet exhibition is on display. Minutes later an anonymous caller, using the slogan of the militant Jewish Defense League, "Never again," claimed responsibility for the bombing.

There was no report of injuries from the blast outside the Arts and Crafts Center in Barnsdall Park. Police said the explosives apparently were placed behind a large outdoor display stand.

The exhibit, which has been running for about a month, has been picketed by the JDL. The blast damaged the outdoor display, and detectives said there was minor damage to the building.

## General Strike Paralyzes City In Argentina

MENDOZA, Argentina, April 5 (UPI).

The General Confederation of Labor held a 24-hour general strike here today to mourn a demonstrator killed in recent riots over the increase in electricity rates.

Workers stayed home, and stores, banks, public transportation, the post office and telephone company all were shut down by the strike.

The city has been under martial law since yesterday after demonstrations in which one person was killed, 13 injured and 140 vehicles were burned.

In Cordoba, 6,500 automobile workers came out in sympathy with strikers in Mendoza.

The Confederation of Labor blamed the government of President Alejandro Lanusse for the disturbances, criticizing "the frank abuse of armed power against the legitimate complaints of the people of Mendoza."

After a presidential cabinet meeting late yesterday, the government blamed activist groups for the riots. The statement said the government would not tolerate "destruction and chaos as a way to solve the problems of the country."

Mr. Carlson, 56, got 30,724 votes to 25,780 for Mr. Hall, 46.

The men were nominated in a special primary Feb. 15 after Mrs. Reid, resigned to accept an appointment to the Federal Communications Commission.

In Union Springs, Ala., Mrs. George Andrews, a Democrat running unopposed, was elected to Congress to serve out her late husband's term. He died last Christmas.

Republican, Democrat Win Special Elections

General Motors announced last night that it was recalling 130,000 1972 Vegas because of a possible fire hazard. The company denied that it had attempted to bypass official procedures, as Mr. Nader charged. The Ford Motor Co. said that it was unaware of any "common defects" in its products that might cause fires and was "unable to identify the alleged incidents" reported by Mr. Nader.

Mr. Nader made the charge in a letter to Douglas W. Toms, director of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Citing reports of fire hazards in 1972 Vegas and Ford LTDs of the 1969-71 model years, he called for immediate investigations by the safety agency.

A spokesman for the safety agency said that the charges would be studied and that Mr. Toms would reply in writing to Mr. Nader.

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## He Says He's 'Home Again'

## Enthusiasm Greeted Chaplin at N.Y. Gala

By Tom Shales

NEW YORK, April 5 (WP).—A crowd of more than 3,000 celebrities filled Lincoln Center's Philharmonic Hall last night to watch two 50-year-old movies and honor the man who made and starred in them, Charlie Chaplin.

After the film, and his second standing ovation, Mr. Chaplin spoke to the crowd:

"First, thank you for the wonderful applause and reception," he said. "It's so very gratifying to know I have so many friends."

"I'm home again. It's very difficult for me to speak tonight. I am very glad to be among so many friends."

Mr. Chaplin, who ended a 20-year exile from the United States with this visit, waved and smiled broadly as he entered the hall with his wife, Oona, 48.

## Variety of Waves

The crowd leaped to its feet to cheer the 82-year-old film maker who did a variety of waves to those above him in the balcony and below him on the main floor.

He feigned surprise at the enthusiasm of the crowd. He pointed to his wife and, with the crowd's help, coaxed her into standing and receiving still more applause. Then, he kissed her on the cheek.

Photographers crowded the stage of the 2,800-seat hall as Mr. Chaplin took his seat and put on his gold-framed glasses so he could see the movies.

Both films were made in 1921. In the first, "The Idle Class," Mr. Chaplin played a dual role, both his classic tramp and a thoughtful aristocrat. In the second, "The Kid," he's the little fellow again, this time the adoptive father of child star Jackie Coogan.

The crowd interrupted both films with loud applause, literally roaring with laughter at the sight of Chaplin's antics. Mr. Chaplin had composed new scores for both films, heard here for the first time.

The audience included a cross section of the political and cultural elite, among them conduc-

tor Leopold Stokowski, TV personalities Johnny Carson and Dick Cavett, film maker Otto Preminger, authors Gore Vidal and Norman Mailer, and Sen. Jacob Javits, of New York.

Some of Mr. Chaplin's movie-making contemporaries were there, too—actress Lillian Gish, and Mr. Chaplin's third wife and sometime costar, Paulette Goddard.

A huge rectangular banner with a Chaplin portrait and the greeting, "Hello, Charlie," hung outside Philharmonic Hall as guests arrived for the gala, a benefit for the heavily indebted Film Society of Lincoln Center.



AS IT WAS—Bowling-hatted Charlie Chaplin pointing to where he once wore a mustache as he arrived at a welcoming gala in New York.

## Alitalia Says Strikes May Force Shutdown

ROME, April 5 (AP).—Virtually grounded by strikes, Alitalia announced today it is considering shutting down entirely until its labor problems are resolved.

The airline gave no date for a shutdown, but said even the reduced service it has been providing over the past four weeks is becoming difficult to carry on.

"We fear that we will not be able to continue operations," said a spokesman for Italy's national airline.

Alitalia ceases all operations, according to a company source. It will be because it believes it cannot properly maintain its fleet of 78 planes.

## Commonwealth Parley

LONDON, April 5 (AP).—Top Commonwealth trade officials met today to review their financial prospects after Britain's proposed entry into the European Economic Community. Commonwealth states currently enjoy preferential trade tariffs with Britain. New arrangements will be necessary after Britain's entry.

## Indonesian Pilot Kills Hijacker

DIJAKARTA, April 5 (UPI).—An Indonesian airline pilot shot and killed a hijacker who forced him to land his plane at Jogjakarta late today, an airline spokesman said.

The hijacker took over a turbo-prop Viscount airliner of the Meraup Nusantara Airlines on its flight from Manado on the island of Celebes. The flight was bound for Djakarta, the spokesman said. Crewmen and passengers were not harmed.

The hijacker took control of the airliner shortly after it made a scheduled stop at Surabaya, Java, and forced it to land at Jogjakarta airport. Airline officials said the hijacker had demanded a ransom.

## Ex-Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Is Dead at 63

MIAMI, April 5 (Reuters).—Adam Clayton Powell Jr., 63, once the most powerful black politician in the United States, died in Jackson Memorial Hospital here late last night after a long illness.

Mr. Powell, who had represented Harlem in Congress, underwent a prostate operation last month. He was pastor of Harlem's Abyssinian Baptist Church for 34 years after succeeding his father in 1935.

## A Special Exuberance

NEW YORK, (NYT).—Mr. Powell played many roles during a lengthy and controversial public career and he seemed to play each with his own special exuberance.

No matter what the dispute—and there were many—Mr. Powell could be expected, in public, to flash a big toothy smile, puff dramatically on a big cigar and come up with a quip and an insight that had escaped almost everyone else.

Then, with enthusiasm, he would go about presenting the Powell side, which was invariably a spicy blend of his own great intelligence, some truths and, often, items that the opposition would call untruths.

The larger ingredients in his explanation were always intransigence, irreverence and an uncompromising disdain for what he regarded as the hypocrisy of men who did in secret what he never tried to hide.

A further and more direct insight into the character of the flamboyant Mr. Powell came in his own summation of his congressional career when he stated: "As a member of Congress, I have done nothing more than any other member and, by the grace of God, I intend to do not one bit less."

The public arrogance that riled whites while endearing him to blacks was by no means a thoughtless display. On the Bahamian island of Bimini he often instructed newsmen in "good, perceptive writing" by whipping out a clipping from a West Coast publication that had described him as being "arrogant, but with style."

"The man had a rare combination of sheer brilliance on the one hand and childlike naivete on the other," one of Mr. Powell's few close associates observed. "If he ever wanted something very badly, he could convince himself that he should have it and con-



POWELL THE PASTOR—Adam Clayton Powell preaching at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem in April, 1965, after he returned to New York to face charges arising from his describing a woman as a graft collector for crooked police in New York.

vince everybody else around him too."

He was at once the leader of the largest church congregation in the nation, a political demagogue, a congressional rebel, a civil-rights leader three decades before the Montgomery bus boycott, a wheeler-dealer, a rabble-rouser, a grandstander, a fugitive, a playboy and a most effective chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, despite a high absentee rate in Congress.

He was at most times "on stage," the street-corner or pulpit orator even when talking to just a few people. The Powell flamboyance was still with him when circumstances chased him to the Bahamian island. That was in late 1965, and he was about to be kicked out of Congress after 23 years' membership. He was a fugitive from New York State and faced rebellions in both his church and his political district.

Asked what advice he had for his supporters, Mr. Powell stood on a darkened Bimini dock, tinkling a glass of whiskey and milk and puffing on a big cigar, and in a voice suited to a vast meeting hall said, "Tell them I said

"Keep the faith, baby. Spread it gently and walk together, children."

Adam Clayton Powell Jr. was born Nov. 29, 1908, in New Haven, Conn. His mother, Mattie Fletcher Powell, and his father, the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Sr., soon moved to New York, where the elder Mr. Powell was made pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church.

Adam Jr. frequently slipped out of his father's church meetings to attend sessions of Marcus Garvey's African Nationalist Pioneer Movement.

## University Degrees

Young Powell took a bachelor's degree at Colgate University in 1930 and a master's degree at Columbia University the following year.

When he emerged as a leader in his own right, he carried with him the eloquence of his father and the ability of a Marcus Garvey to sway crowds along lines of racial pride.

It was during the Depression that the younger Powell launched his career as a highly individualistic crusader. He led a series of demonstrations in Harlem against major business concerns—department stores, bus lines, the telephone company, Harlem Hospital and others—and forced them to hire Negroes, some for the first time.

Simultaneously Mr. Powell, as business manager and leader of the social and welfare programs at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, directed a soup kitchen and relief operation that fed, clothed and provided fuel for thousands of the Harlem destitute.

A headstrong young man, who enjoyed "the good life" as much as he liked leading a part of Harlem's social revolution, Mr. Powell fell in love with a Cotton Club dancer, Isabel Washington, and threatened to leave the church if his father refused to consent to the marriage.

His father relented and performed the marriage ceremony on March 8, 1933. The marriage lasted 10 years.

No children were born to Mr. Powell and his first wife, but he adopted her son by a previous marriage, Preston.

In her suit for separation, the first Mrs. Powell charged that her husband was "intoxicated with a woman nightclub entertainer," a 23-year-old singer and dancer, Hazel Scott.

The popularity of the tall, mustache young man grew rapidly as he joined with white institutions that had seemed inviolable to most Negroes, and won.

## On N.Y. City Council

A Democrat, he was elected to the City Council in 1941 with the third-highest number of votes ever cast for a candidate in city elections.

He went to Congress in 1945 from Central Harlem, a district of some 300,000 people, about 89 percent of whom were Negroes. The freshman legislator found that racial discrimination barred him from such public facilities as dining rooms, steam baths, bowling alleys and barber shops. He made use of each of these facilities with characteristic flair, and insisted that his entire staff follow his lead.

As a new representative, he engaged in several fiery debates with Southern segregationists, sought to end discrimination in the military services and tried through what was called the Powell amendment—to deny federal funds to any project where discrimination existed.

The fight continued as he grew in seniority. He fought to get Negro newsmen admitted to the Senate and House press galleries, introduced legislation that would outlaw Jim Crow transportation and forced Congress to notice discriminatory practices by groups such as the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Rep. Powell also gained reputations both for his high absentee record and for his extraordinary accomplishments as chairman of

the House Committee on Education and Labor from 1960 to 1967. Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson sent him letters of praise, and the Congressional Record reported that his committee had processed more important legislation than any other major committee.

Rep. Powell played an important role in the development and passage of the 1961 minimum wage bill, the Manpower Development and Training Act, the anti-poverty bill, the Juvenile Delinquency Act, the Vocational Education Act and the National Defense Education Act. The committee, under Rep. Powell, helped pass 48 major pieces of social legislation involving a total outlay of more than \$14 billion.

Asked how he managed that without daily attendance, Rep. Powell once told a reporter, "You don't have to be there if you know which calls to make, which buttons to push, which favors to call in."

The Powell reputation as a playboy, bon vivant and first-nighter grew also. His marriage in 1945 to Miss Scott was called a "storybook" wedding by supporters. They had one son, Adam Clayton Powell 3d (Skipper), now a television news producer.

In 1960 Rep. Powell and Miss Scott were divorced and he married Mrs. Yvette Marie Flores Diago, a member of an influential Puerto Rican family, who had been divorced. They had one son, Adam Diago Powell (also Adamotto, or Little Adam), born in May, 1962.

It was in March, 1960, during the same year he took over the House committee, that Rep. Powell appeared on a television interview show in New York and triggered the combination of events that were to destroy his effectiveness as the most powerful black elected official in America.

Offhandedly, during a discussion of police corruption in Harlem, he called a 63-year-old Harlem widow, Mrs. Esther James, a "bag woman," or collector of graft for the police.

Mrs. James sued. Rep. Powell ignored the court case and refused, at first, to make either an apology or a settlement.

During an eight-year legal battle Mrs. James was awarded damages that ran as high as \$75,000 but that were reduced on appeal to \$35,787. Rep. Powell consistently refused to pay.

The woman's attorney continued to press the case, and in November, 1968, Rep. Powell was found guilty of criminal contempt, at which time he took a full-time residence in Bimini.

On March 7, 1967, the House voted 307 to 116 to exclude Rep. Powell from the 90th Congress because of the alleged misuse of public funds and charges that he was in contempt of New York State courts.

During a special election to fill the seat two months later, Rep. Powell—without ever coming to Harlem—received 27,900 votes to 4,091 for a reluctant Republican, Mrs. Lucille Pickett Williams, and 427 votes for the Rev. Ervin Yearling, a conservative.

The damages to Mrs. James were eventually paid after Rep. Powell embarked on fund-raising ventures. With the debt satisfied, Rep. Powell returned triumphantly to Harlem in March, 1968.

In January, 1969, Rep. Powell was seated in the 91st Congress by a vote of 251 to 180 but was fined \$35,000 for the alleged misuse of payroll and travel funds and was stripped of seniority.

Six months later the Supreme Court ruled that the House of Representatives had violated the Constitution in excluding him two years before. A subpoenaed Adam Powell told newsmen, "From now on, America will know the Supreme Court is the place where you can get justice."

Rep. Powell was hospitalized in 1969 with cancer. On his release he met with a number of Harlem political leaders and told the group he was retiring from politics, saying he was too ill to continue.

Mr. Powell retreated again to Bimini. He resigned as pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in 1971 and told acquaintances he was going to remain in Bimini with a "new house, new yard, new wife."

—By THOMAS A. JOHNSON

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## Obituaries

## Hodding Carter, 65, Editor Who Fought Bias in the South

GREENVILLE, Miss., April 5 (NYT).—Hodding Carter, 65, the outspoken publisher and editor who won the Pulitzer Prize in 1949 for his editorials against racial segregation in the South, died last night at his home here.

Mr. Carter had served the Delta Democrat-Times as publisher and editor until the last few years, when he turned over the post of editor to his son, Hodding Carter 3d.

When Hodding Carter was a small boy in Louisiana two incidents left an indelible impression on him. When he was 6 he saw a gang of white youths chasing a Negro boy and several years later he came upon the hanging body of a lynch victim.

As he grew older his life's work took shape—the task of attacking and destroying racism. Over the years his name had become a synonym for the battle to put down racial segregation and other injustices in the South.

Mr. Carter and his wife, the former Betty Weirlein, started a daily newspaper in 1932 in Hammond, La. They lived over their tiny shop and exchanged advertising space for food.

Early in 1936, the Carters moved to Greenville, a community of some 50,000 in the fertile Yazoo-Mississippi delta.

During World War II Mr. Carter joined the Army. He was assigned to Yank and to Stars and Stripes in the Middle East. At his discharge, he was a major in intelligence.

## Reuben Barkatt

JERUSALEM, April 5 (UPI).—The speaker of the Israeli Knesset (parliament), Reuben Barkatt, 65, died today.

Mr. Barkatt had been expected to succeed President Zalman

Shazar next year when his five-year term expires.

Mr. Barkatt was born in Lithuania on June 15, 1906. After an education in Paris and Strasbourg, he came to Israel in 1926 and attended the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

He entered politics and public office through the Histadrut, the powerful trade union federation. He was prominent in the international Socialist and trade union movements, and served in 1960-61 as Israel's ambassador to Norway.

He became speaker of the Knesset in 1969.

John Hughes-Hallett LONDON, April 5 (AP).—Vice-Adm. John Hughes-Hallett, 70, commander of naval forces in the ill-fated commando raid on Dieppe in 1942, died at his home in Sussex today.

He retired from the navy in 1954 after being elected a Conservative member of Parliament. He represented a Croydon district, south of London, in Commons until 1964 and was a junior minister at the Ministry of Shipping from 1961 to 1964.

More than 5,000 soldiers, most of them Canadian, and 300 ships took part in the Dieppe raid, which was regarded as a rehearsal for the invasion of France. The raid went wrong almost from the start and the men were pinned down on the beaches for nine hours by heavy fire from German coastal fortresses; 1,137 men were killed.

Adm. Hughes-Hallett wrote later, "My general impression of the operation from the naval point of view was a feeling of inability to give the troops effective support. A number of mistakes were made, chiefly by myself."

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## 9 Aged Die in Fire

ROSECRANS, Wis., April 5 (AP).—Nine elderly persons, including three women, died last night in fire in a rural nursing home near here.

—By THOMAS A. JOHNSON



## A Child's-Eye View of Europe

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (UPI)—Lella Hadley's attitude towards the world is that it is a grab bag of treasures. And why shouldn't small persons be taken along to partake of the joys? She once went off for 11 months on a sailing schooner through Asian waters and saw nothing inconvenient about having a 6-year-old son as a shipboard companion.

All four Hadley children have crisscrossed Europe with their vivacious mother. Their experiences, discoveries and spontaneous knowledge are the basis of a rollicking yet well-documented guide book for anybody of any age who wants to stray from the beaten path. Mrs. Hadley's forthcoming "Guide to Traveling with Children" is fun all the way.

The young Hadleys are given their own chapters on interesting, needed and downright pleasant things happen when you travel with your children than when you travel alone, says their mother. "They lead you toward all sorts of activities you probably wouldn't consider if they weren't along."

**Castles**

All the Hadleys are crazy about sleeping in castles. Austria, they found, offers more castles, palaces, and monasteries to stay in than any other country. Castle proprietors, break you and your children as their guests, rather on the order of an astonishingly pleasant house party.

It is almost needless to add that the Hadley children have exquisite manners.

Mrs. Hadley rates Schloss Sighartstein in Neumarkt am Salzwasser, 16 miles from Salzburg, as "the most exclusive and beautifully managed of all castle hotels. Surrounded by a moat, this baronial mansion, for 500 years, has been the hereditary seat of the Ubersacker. Wonderful collection of 15th-century armor, heraldic trappings. Swimming and fishing on the Wallesee. From Easter to late autumn the drawbridge is open to wel-

come guests no more than 18 at a time, for a stay of at least four days. All-inclusive rates around \$20 and up daily.

The family had a great time at Schloss Hailbrunn in Salsburg where "the gardens are filled with hidden fountains and water-powered mechanical devices just waiting to drench you. Most children adore getting themselves and you wet. Guides will play up to the children and show them all the water tricks performed by statues."

As a child, Mrs. Hadley was taken to Bruges in Belgium and never got over it. "Medieval houses, canals, the strange grace of a town made musical by a great chiming bellry; watching women's hands playing their bobbin as if they were harps while making white lace on pillows held on their laps."

**Advice**

She then adds such memorably important advice as "great sport for children in canal-crisscrossed cities like Bruges is sailing toy-boats on a string (some even practice this from hotel windows two stories up); inexpensive boats can be bought in toyshops."

The Hadley children are very partial to Danish desserts. "Bon-deje med slor (peasant girl with bell) is made with apples and rye-bread crumbs, sprinkled with grated chocolate and covered with clouds of whipped cream. Judged very okay by children also is *Kraemmerhus med flode-skum*, cookie cornucopias filled with whipped cream garnished with jam or fruit. Never pass this up if it appears on the menu."

In Denmark, Mrs. Hadley found the Wild West Vacation Center, "the only camp I know of where they ask your children to bring feathered headresses, Western shirts, and cowboy hats. Ponies for little children, Norwegian ponies for older children, riding horses for teen-agers. If parents feel like joining in, there are two-bed cottages available."

For railway buffs of all ages, Mrs. Hadley suggests Britain's

Bluebell Line, which "runs from nowhere to nowhere, or specifically from Sheffield Park to Horsted Keynes and back again. From stationmaster to fireman, it is staffed entirely by amateur train enthusiasts who travel from all parts of England just for the fun of running this little railway, whose rolling stock consists of four vintage steam engines and a wooden set of turn-of-the-century carriages."

**Birds**

At a 5-acre park in Clonmell, in Ireland's County Tipperary, 40 varieties of birds of prey are released in free flight three times a day during the summer months. "The director, Ernest C.F. Joher, will give free lessons in falconry to anyone interested in this sport of kings."

In France, one of Mrs. Hadley's super-specials for children is lunch at Le Grand Arbre at Robinson, a 20-minute ride out of Paris (Sceaux-Robinson station on the Ligne de Sceaux) "in a grove of immense chestnut trees in which chairs and tables are set up in the branches on platforms. There are several platforms in the same tree with room for about four to six on a platform. You climb up by ladders and so do the waiters."

Mrs. Hadley turned her own children into museum-goers by letting them look at art books in advance and then choosing which of the pictures they wanted to see. She also encouraged the "How-Observant-Are-You" game, as long as it is not overdone when it "becomes a big bore. Close-your-eye-and-tell-me-how-many-colors-there-are-in-the-stained-glass-window or I'll bet you can't tell me whether that church-had-a-cloister."

"Identifying signs and symbols common in Christian art can turn a stony-eyed little klutz into an enthusiastic art lover within minutes, advises Mrs. Hadley. Handily simple symbols might include the bird in the hands of the Christ Child (the winged soul); a butterfly (the Resurrec-

tion); coral (protection against evil); pearls (salvation); a peacock (immortality); the shell (pilgrimage); the cherry (delights of the blessed); the pear (Christ's love for mankind)."

### On the Arts Agenda

The world premiere of "The Rothko Chapel," a composition for viola, chorus and percussion by Morton Feldman, will be given April 9 at the Rothko Chapel in Houston. The ecumenical chapel, dedicated last year, contains 14 canvases by the late Mark Rothko. Feldman's work, commissioned by the Menil Foundation of Houston, will be conducted by Maurice Peress, with Karen Phillips as violist and Raymond DesRoches percussionist.

A revival of Wieland Wagner's production of Strauss's "Salome," with Anja Silja in the title part, will open April 13 at the Paris Opera. Others in the cast will be Berthe Monmart, Albert

Lance, Glade Petersen and Gerd Nienstedt. Christoph von Dohnanyi will conduct and the staging will be supervised by Renate Ebermann. A total of 10 performances will be given through May 7.

Nancy Cole's one-woman theater show, "Gertrude Stein's Gertrude Stein," will appear at the America Houses in 16 West German cities from April 18 to May 10. Miss Cole has appeared in her show extensively in Western Europe and the United States, but this is the first time it will be seen in West Germany.

Giorgio Strehler, who is returning to take over the Piccolo Teatro in Milan again, is plan-

ning to open his new regime with a staging of "King Lear" in October, with productions of a Brecht play and Goldoni's "Servant of Two Masters" to follow in the first season. The Italian director also has arrangements to do annual productions at the Burgtheater in Vienna beginning in 1974 and at the Salzburg Festival.

Puccini's "Turandot" will be the next new production of the Frankfurt Opera, with the first performance scheduled for April 27 under the musical direction of Gabor Orvos, staged by Vaclav Kaslik and designed by Ekkehard Grubler. Danica Mastilovic will sing the title part, and the cast also will include Ellen Shade and Ion Busea.

## COPENHAGEN

### Carving a Career From Pipes

By Jan Sjöby

COPENHAGEN (UPI)—A girl smoking a pipe isn't likely to cause a single raised eyebrow in this end of the world or anywhere else where the cigarette scare is on.

A girl designing, carving, selling (and smoking) pipes is likely to attract attention though. This is what Anne Julie is doing. Her hand-carved pipes sell around the world in such places as New York, Munich and Tokyo. Each of her pipes is a work of art, commanding prices from \$480 to \$550.

Miss Julie—listed in the municipal register as Mrs. Rasmussen—operates a small factory, a small export office and a small retail shop in the Vestergade, a narrow alley in central Copenhagen. In addition to her custom-made pipes, some 40 a month, her three (male) assistants turn out a line of standard pipes relatively reasonably priced at \$17 and up.

"The most important thing is the tactile sense," Anne Julie explains. "It is considerably more important than the visual. You have to work with the grain of the Corsican briarwood and the



Anne Julie at work.

pipe has to feel just right in the hand before the holes for the tobacco and the smoke are drilled. Then the stem must harmonize with the pipehead. You feel your way through each step of the birth of a pipe."

Anne Julie, 30, born on the tiny island of Laesoe in the middle of the Kattegat, graduated from a Copenhagen school of interior design in 1960. After a few years as an au pair in New York, she married pipemaker Poul Rasmussen, in Copenhagen.

"I wanted to work in the shop with him," Anne Julie recalls, "but he maintained that pipe-making was strictly a man's business. He wouldn't let me into the shop except to watch. I did a lot of watching and I learned a lot of things about the trade."

Mr. Rasmussen died of a heart ailment in 1967.

"The shop was there and I just took over," Miss Julie says. I knew the ropes and I liked the work. I started turning out unique pipes for men—and women—who really enjoy smoking a pipe and fondle it with their hands. The best tobacco in the

world won't taste like the best tobacco in the world if the pipehead doesn't feel just right.

"Do you realize," she adds philosophically, "that a great many men are fonder of their pipes than of their wives. The relationship between a good man and a good pipe will normally last a quarter-century. How many marriages remain good that long, without turning at least a little sour?"

Anne Julie's customers include Yul Brynner and Bill Cosby. She designed one of the items, the "golf ball," in the line of pipes recently introduced by the Royal Danish Porcelain Factory and is currently working on pipe designs for the French Chacom company.

Anne Julie's pipes are marked by a small, round, copyrighted, red-and-white spot on the stem.

"Dunhill's have the white spot on the stem to distinguish their pipes from others," she comments. "I picked red-and-white, the Danish national colors."

There are, by recent count, 14 pipemakers in Denmark, a country generally known for its fine pipes, its sophisticated pipe-smoking traditions and its incredible cigarette prices. Anne Julie is the only female member of the guild.

"I will not swear to it," says Anne Julie, "but I may well be the only female pipe carver in the world. At least I haven't heard of another one."

She works like a sculptor with her briarwood. But she refuses to consider herself an artist. "I'm an artisan," says she. "Isn't that good enough?"

### Menuhin in Paris

Yehudi Menuhin will be the soloist in a performance of the Beethoven Violin Concerto April 12 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris at a special concert of the Orchestre National under Paul Paray. Also on the program are works by Berlioz, Fieré and Ravel.

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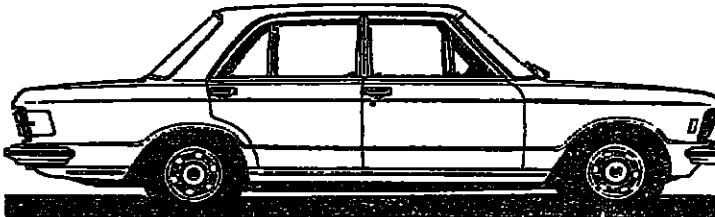
The driver's seat adjusts up and down, as well as fore and aft. So does the steering wheel. There is a hydraulic damper to eliminate road reactions through the steering wheel. And hydraulic power assistance to take the effort out of steering. A brake servo system that makes light work of stopping. A limited-slip differential (standard on the coupé, optional on the

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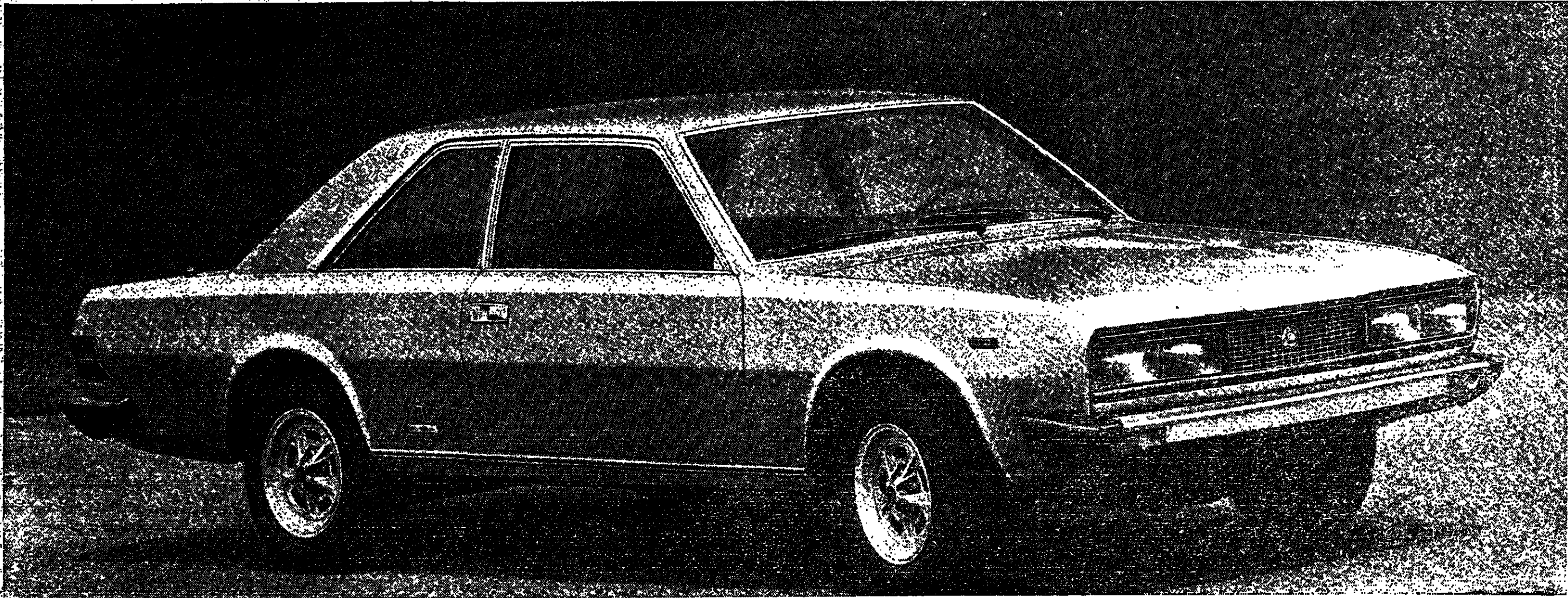
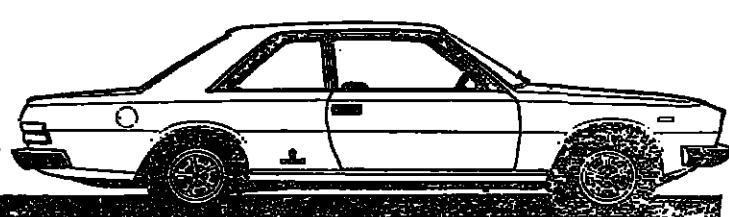
New 130 sedan in improved and more powerful form (from 2,800 to 3,200 c.c.) maximum speed about 190 k.p.h. (about 118 m.p.h.)



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New 130 coupé styled by Pininfarina (3,200 c.c.) maximum speed 195 k.p.h. (121 m.p.h.)





## The North Vietnamese Offensive

North Vietnam's offensive across the "Demilitarized Zone" confirms two facts. First, it reminds us that Hanoi retains the will and means to fight for power in the South, despite losses which to Americans would be intolerable. Second, it tells us that Saigon remains unprepared to cope alone with such attacks—massive air support from the United States is still required. Mr. Nixon may have "Vietnamized" the ground fighting in South Vietnam. But he has thoroughly "Americanized"—or failed to "de-Americanize"—the air war throughout Indochina. In the fourth year of his administration it turns out that an American combat role remains essential in order to sustain the government in Saigon; This is so regardless of how the current fight is scored. Mr. Nixon is, in brief, a double hostage: To Hanoi's determination and to Saigon's frailty. He is hooked—by the military facts, and still more by his own excessive and outdated rhetoric.

Against all imperatives of discretion and common sense, his administration keeps offering rationales designed to justify, if not compel, continued American participation in the war. At a time when it should be conditioning the American people to the fact that the American reach in Vietnam is limited and the American responsibility has been more than amply honored, the administration hauls out language and logic of a kind best employed to gild the nation for another decade of war. Thus officials, all but openly abandoning their past-stated confidence in Saigon, claim there has been a North Vietnamese "invasion" and a "flagrant violation" of the DMZ. Washington is "leaving all options open," spokesmen declare.

The reality is that "all options" are distinctly not open: Is Mr. Nixon contemplating reintroduction of a half-million troops, or a nuclear strike on Hanoi? It is reckless to indicate such to Hanoi, Saigon and the American people alike. What the President ought to be saying is the truth; that few options are open; that—as we have said before

—the United States has done just about all that it could reasonably and fairly be expected to do to carry South Vietnam to the point of self-sufficiency; and that it is possible though far from certain that the particular Vietnamese who may some day end up with the power in Saigon may not be those selected by Washington, though they may have their own reason to want a close or businesslike relationship with Washington all the same. Doubtless some Americans would find this outcome hard to stomach; others would not. To rule out that possibility as a matter of policy, however, is to commit this country to a continuance of the war in Indochina whose end only the administration's stoutest partisans can pretend to foresee.

All of us are too prone to measure the war by its visibility on television or in the headlines, or by the weekly listings of American casualties (mercifully diminished), or by its ebb and flow as a political issue. But meanwhile for the Vietnamese, and for Laotians and Cambodians as well, the war goes on more or less ferociously and we are rapidly losing what capacity we ever had to bring it to an end by force of arms. Nobody could promise that it would not go on, one way or another, or perhaps end badly, even if the United States decided that it had done what it appropriately could; that it could not halt its own air and ground combat participation and offer to bargain troop withdrawal for POW release; that it would offer to Saigon the same option of soliciting external aid which Hanoi reserves for itself; and that the question of power in Saigon had best be left to the Vietnamese themselves. We are not, in short, confronted by a particularly happy or easy choice. But that is the essential nature of a limited war effort, conducted with limited means and for limited ends. And that, in turn, is the hard lesson of Vietnam, which sooner or later the American public is going to have to be encouraged to accept—with or without presidential leadership.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Clampdown in Turkey

It will be a cause for deep regret, especially in NATO countries, that Turkey has resorted to government by decree and suspended all political activities. In his letter seeking assent from party leaders, President Cevdet Sunay insisted that democratic and parliamentary principles would remain in force; but if the Grand National Assembly is stripped of all power this cannot be true.

Ever since President Inonu organized the country's first free election in 1950, and handed over power peacefully when his party was surprisingly upset, Turkey has tried harder than any of its neighbors to make democracy work. When the army felt compelled to overthrow the corrupt Menderes regime in 1960, it restored civilian, democratic rule with 17 months, in striking contrast to the subsequent conduct of the colonels in Greece.

In recent years, however, Turkey has been

vulnerable to the same forces of lawlessness, anarchy and the revolutionary left that have afflicted many countries. The military forced the replacement of Premier Demirel by an all-party regime under Nihat Erim a year ago, then insisted on martial law after the so-called "People's Liberation Army" kidnapped and murdered Israel's consul general in Istanbul last May.

Gen. Sunay's new crackdown is a response to the "liberation army's" savage murder last week of three kidnapped foreign technicians—two Britons and a Canadian—during a shootout in which police killed nine of the terrorists. It would be comforting to believe that this further sacrifice of freedom will restore domestic peace in Turkey; but the persistence of terrorism during ten months of martial law and drastic security actions furnish little grounds for hope.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Congress and the CIA

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee conducted hearings last week on a bill requiring the Central Intelligence Agency to provide the appropriate congressional committees with the same intelligence analyses it regularly furnishes the White House. This legislation, introduced last year by Sen. Cooper, ought to be expedited in the interests of strengthening the machinery of foreign policy.

As Congress reasserts its rightful role in the foreign policy process, it is essential that its members be as fully informed as possible. The respective congressional committees are entitled to share the fruits of intelligence-gathering operations for which the American taxpayer is billed up to \$6 billion annually. These fruits include assessments which sometimes sharply challenge executive policies, as the Pentagon Papers revealed.

There is ample precedent for Sen. Cooper's proposal. A former CIA official testified last week that the agency has been furnishing highly classified intelligence on world atomic development to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee for 15 years, with no security breaches. Even now, senior agency

officials provide oral briefings to other committees on request, but only with White House approval. Congress could better discharge its own constitutional responsibilities in the foreign policy field if it had full and direct access to this information.

Beyond the Cooper bill, it is high time Congress revived its languishing effort to establish closer scrutiny of intelligence operations. In a move designed to sidetrack legislation with this aim, the Foreign Relations Committee in 1967 was invited to send three members to the CIA joint briefings held by the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, which are currently responsible for overseeing intelligence activities. But no meetings of this group were called during all of last year—an "oversight" of frightening dimensions.

It is not enough for Congress to know what the CIA is saying. It is also essential that at least key members of the legislative branch, which provides the funds for worldwide intelligence-gathering and other undercover operations, keep informed about what, in general, this secret arm of the U.S. government is doing.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 6, 1897

PARIS—The situation in the East has undergone little or no change in the last twenty-four hours. On the Thessalonian frontier, the Greek and Turkish troops are still face to face, but so far neither side has made any aggressive forward movement. Prince Constantine has issued an order to his troops warning them against any rash action, and some sense also seems to prevail in Athens. Nevertheless, the situation is still very serious.

#### Fifty Years Ago

April 6, 1922

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The State Department regards Premier Lloyd George's Russian program, outlined in his House of Commons speech, as not out of line with the American view. Officials of the Department believe that while Britain squirms in the direction of recognition, she demands guarantees and assurances just as does this country. America still wants property held by foreigners to be respected before offering its recognition.



... However, While Remaining Truly Thankful, I Have Been Asked to Draw Your Attention to the Ridiculous Price Hereof!

## Muskie Is the Big Loser

By Don Oberdorfer

MILWAUKEE.—The voters of Wisconsin have dealt a major blow to the presidential candidacy of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine and made the 1972 Democratic race more than ever a wide-open contest with no clear frontrunner.

Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, who gained the credibility he has lacked as a potential party nominee, was the big winner in the nation's fourth primary which has further complicated the already confused Democratic race.

The big loser, though he came in fourth, was Muskie. His poor showing here Tuesday night raised grave doubt about his ability to survive primary contests where the voters have so many choices on his right and his left, each with an appeal to special groups and persuasions within the electorate.

Muskie's showing here was even more damaging to him than his fourth place showing in the Florida primary last month. Unlike Florida, Wisconsin is the sort of Northern industrial state which Democratic presidential nominees count on as their base for victory in general elections.

### Message Via Wallace

Gov. George Wallace's relatively strong showing here was an impressive display of the power of his protest campaign in a Northern state. Apparently Yankee voters are as willing as Southern voters to "send a message" to Washington that they are fed up with the public policies of the present and recent past.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, while making a strong showing, did not achieve the first place finish which would have given him candidacy a strong launching pad for later primaries. Because Humphrey is from the neighbor state of Minnesota, he was thought to have a natural advantage with Wisconsin voters.

McGovern's impressive win here evidently will bring him most of Wisconsin's delegates as well as the national prominence which his campaign has lacked for the 15 months since his unprecedented early announcement for the presidency in January, 1971. Long ago McGovern placed a strategic bet that Wisconsin would be his "breakthrough" state, raising him to the front rank of the major contenders, and for the moment at least that bet has paid off handsomely while Muskie has been unable to translate wide but relatively shallow voter support into primary victories against a large field of competitors. McGovern and his carefully-constructed organization of the young and disaffected cashed in here on a narrower but much more intense appeal.

McGovern's main hope for the nomination is that the field will narrow to one "establishment" candidate such as Muskie or Humphrey, with McGovern remaining the champion of the forces of change and discontent which seem to be running so strong in the Democratic party today.

The Wisconsin primary had been considered a survival test which was likely to eliminate at least one of two contenders. There was no clear indication Tuesday night when Sen. Henry M. Jackson would accept the judgment of Wisconsin as final and quit the race, but Mayor John Lindsay announced he would enter no more primaries.

### 'Giant Step'

The candidates themselves saw it this way: McGovern said his victory represented "the first giant step" toward the presidential nomination in July and election in November. "There's a certain amount of hazard in being put in the front-runner position," said McGovern. "I think that after a year of adversity we can stand at least one night of prosperity."

Asked whether he would quit the race, Muskie said: "I don't know the meaning of the word. It will be a long hard road ahead... we will win some and lose some, but we will win the nomination in July."

Wallace called his showing a "great victory" and apologized to his supporters for campaigning only eight days in Wisconsin. He told reporters he could have won if he had been on the scene longer.

"This makes us a serious candidate as far as the press is concerned," said Wallace. "We ran so much better than they thought with no preconcert organization to

speak of. The other candidates are beginning to sound like us. That is the power of the average citizen of our country."

For the first time, Wallace talked of campaigning in West Virginia and said he was "pretty sure" of making a personal campaign in Pennsylvania.

Humphrey said he "didn't do as well in Wisconsin as we had hoped, but did as well as we expected. I'd rather be first, but I'm happy to be a second."

Humphrey said he was looking forward to the Pennsylvania primary April 25. "We'll beat George (McGovern) there," he said. Humphrey attributed Wallace's strong showing to a crossover vote by Republicans, the "Wisconsin shuffle" as Humphrey called it, which will not be permitted in Pennsylvania.

Humphrey said Muskie now faces a "very difficult uphill fight." But he said "each primary stands on its own" and added that he expects "other strong efforts" by Muskie. As for Tuesday's outcome, Humphrey said: "No one can predict Wisconsin." Republican National Chairman Bob Dole said of the Wisconsin results that Democrats "must be feeling a growing concern over the future of their party which seems to grow more splintered with each primary."

For Muskie, the former frontrunner, this is now a different kind of candidacy in a different kind of race than the one which began with his formal announcement for the presidency Jan. 4, three months ago Tuesday night.

His heavy bet on a series of impressive victories in the early primaries did not pay off. Instead of the momentum which he had hoped to gain, topping all foes and placing him in a nearly unassailable position of strength by late spring or early summer,

his uncertain showings have damaged his reputation as a winner and created questions about his ability to continue until the Democratic National Convention.

### Muskie to Continue

Muskie and his closest advisers were saying Tuesday that he can and will continue, although on a less ambitious scale than heretofore. According to Berl Bernhard, the Washington attorney who is Muskie's campaign manager, the paid national staff is being reduced from a high point of about 80 people a month ago to about 60 people. Next week the campaign expects to resume the pay of its full-time staff, which has been serving for several weeks without salary because of lack of funds.

What Muskie will be able to do in the weeks and months ahead will be determined in part by a meeting in Chicago a day after the Wisconsin vote with some 40 to 50 "key supporters" from throughout the nation who have been major contributors to the senator's campaign. In a telegram inviting his financial angels to the meeting, Muskie said they would consider "the primaries to date, our strategy for the future and our financial needs from now until the convention."

For Muskie the next two primaries, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, both April 25, now assume critical importance as tests of his candidacy. In Pennsylvania it will be a head-to-head contest with Humphrey, with Muskie having the advantage of support from Gov. Milton Shapp and a number of other key Democratic leaders. In Massachusetts, the main competition will be McGovern, and in New Jersey political aide said there Tuesday that "McGovern is coming on strong."

## The Supermarket War

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Wisconsin primary has dramatized once more the disarray and suicidal tendencies of the Democratic party, but the Republicans are not quite as jubilant as they sound. Rising food prices, the unemployment index, the continued weakness of the dollar, and the latest crisis in Vietnam are all keeping them from getting too cheery.

The Republicans have been out of power for 29 of the last 40 years mainly on the economic issues of depression, unemployment and high prices, and these are not issues Richard Nixon is likely to overlook. He came to Washington for the first time to work in the old Office of Food Administration. In 1946, the Republicans won control of the Congress for the first time in 16 years mainly because the country had "had enough" of food shortages and high prices, and that was when Richard Nixon was first elected to the House.

### Dewey's Defeat

Tom Dewey lost the presidential election of 1948 in the Republican Middle West at least partly because the Republicans had failed to provide enough grain storage bins, and the price of corn fell from \$2.45 a bushel to \$1.75 and wheat from \$2.81 to \$1.97 between January and September. Nixon hasn't forgotten that one either.

On the whole, the American people seem to have forgotten the Nixon large package deficits and even the devaluation of the dollar, and the wage and price controls in good spirit, but a 14 percent rise in the price of meat in the last year is a more tangible political statistic.

With beef up from \$1.01 a pound to \$1.15 in the last year, pork up from 69 cents to 76.3 cents; and bread up from 24.4 cents to 24.3, there is evidence of consumer protest all over the country and even of beef boycotts in some of the major cities in the country.

Donald Rumsfeld, director of the Cost of Living Council, told the board of directors of the National Association of Food Chains here the other night that the administration was determined to see that prices came down. He didn't mention the politics of the problem, but he said: "I know one thing for sure—food prices will be coming down over a period of time, one way or another. Far better that that downward trend be voluntary."

The unemployed figure is down from the 6 percent level at the turn of the year; but there are still 5.4 million people out of work, and even if you're seasonally adjusted, being out of work with high food prices is no joke. Accordingly, despite the political news from Wisconsin, Nixon is now confronted with an awkward dilemma. He wants high farm prices to keep the Republican farmers happy and low food prices to keep the city folk happy, and nobody here has quite figured out how to put the two together.

One reason why Hubert Humphrey is gaining in the Democratic race is that he is more comfortable arguing the economic

Paris. E. M. EVLETH.

### Letter From Volgograd

## 'We Have Everything'

By Robert G. Kaiser

VOLGOGRAD.—When Vladimir Rudin, a 46-year-old Russian steel worker, entertains company, he doesn't pour the vodka fast enough to please Mrs. Rudin. She reminds him that the glasses are empty, he shrugs and grins in embarrassment, and pours another round.

Entertaining is one of the good things in life, according to Mr. and Mrs. Rudin. "People come, sit around the table, sing songs, dance a little, drink a little," Mr. Rudin explains. "Without the drink, it wouldn't be very interesting," he observes with a twinkling eye.

Rudin has been a steelworker doing "hot" work, mostly as a roller, for 29 years. He works in the giant Red October steel mill in Volgograd, the old Stalingrad. His father and grandfather worked in the mill too, and his newly-married 20-year-old daughter started work recently as a lab assistant there. Rudin wouldn't mind if his 11-year-old son also ended up in the factory, though he'd like him to be something more than an ordinary worker—an engineer, perhaps.

### 'Not a Politician'

When a visiting foreign correspondent asked to meet a Volgograd worker's family, one of the leaders of Rudin's trade union decided he would make a good subject. Rudin couldn't be called typical of the factory workers: He has more experience, receives higher pay and plays more active in factory life (through the union) than most of his colleagues. But nor is he the trisply turned out, 100 percent party man that is often produced for foreigners. "I'm not a politician," he says. He's also not one of the 30 percent of the factory workers who belong to the Communist party.

If the Rudins live a little better than some of the other families in the Red October neighborhood of Volgograd, their life seems close enough to the norm to be revealing.

Like most Soviet families, the Rudins have two paychecks. He earns about 225 rubles a month (roughly \$265 at the official rate). Mrs. Rudin is a medical assistant in a clinic for small children. Her monthly salary is 80 rubles (about \$95). In terms of purchasing power for consumer goods, the Rudins earn less in a month than an American steelworker earns in a week. If they are suffering as a result, the pain is not evident.

Vladimir Rudin was evacuated from Stalingrad during the war, to work in another factory. When he returned in 1945, after the battle which changed the course of the war, the steel mill and almost all of Stalingrad were destroyed. Those postwar years were hard. "Now," he says, "we have everything."

"Everything" for the Rudins includes a two-room apartment and a car. Rudin has a car, but he won't drive it. "I'm afraid of driving," Mr. Rudin says. "That flat is five minutes walk from the streetcar, which can take them (for 5 cents) a ride into downtown Volgograd or to the palace of culture nearby, where they occasionally go to the movies."

Mrs. Rudin does her shopping on foot in neighborhood stores. Vacations in the Rudin family are taken separately. Mrs. Rudin has trouble with her leg, and in recent years she's been confined to a sanatorium near the Black Sea. It costs her 120 rubles for 24 days there, including transportation. Last year Mr. Rudin went on a trade union excursion to Yugoslavia and Hungary, a rare privilege for a worker. How much did it cost? He paused and "stumbled—he didn't remember."

"One hundred and fifty rubles," the man from the union interjected, "we paid the rest."

The Rudins also have a small family library. He said he has been reading some Chekhov short stories. He can spin off the titles of Theodore Dreiser's major works, which he has read. After a couple of hours around the table and several trips to peace and friendship, Mr. Rudin was willing to talk a little politics. He had already expressed substantial curiosity about how American workers live, why the United States supports Israel, what Americans think of the Vietnam war and other matters.

The Rudins were asked how it felt to live in a city that was almost completely destroyed. "Under Stalin it was good for us," Mr. Rudin said. "Perhaps Khrushchev was wrong."

"Wrong," Mrs. Rudin repeated, but with unequivocal emphasis. "We have everything."

War With China? Do they think that China wants war with the Soviet Union? "Yes," Mrs. Rudin said, again without doubt in her voice. "I know when they wake up to find they weren't ruled by Nikita S. Khrushchev any more. Both laughed for several seconds. "We didn't need him," Mrs. Rudin said, still chuckling. Mr. Rudin apparently agreed.

What he thought when Khrushchev attacked Stalin and his "fifty rubles" under Stalin it was good for us," Mr. Rudin said. "Perhaps Khrushchev was wrong."

"Wrong," Mrs. Rudin repeated, but with unequivocal emphasis. "We have everything."

Another two-room apartment nearby, which they share with Mrs. Rudin's elderly parents. Daughter calls mother every day on the telephone. "I ask her what she's cooking for her husband, and she usually says soup. I tell her it's not enough."

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PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1972

Page 7

## Germans Fine Basic Payments Status 9 Firms for Fixing Prices

### Chemical Fiber Makers To Pay 49 Million DM

BERLIN, April 5 (AP)—The West German anti-trust office announced today it has imposed fines totaling 49 million deutsche marks (about \$15.5 million) against nine chemical fiber makers for price-fixing agreements.

The office said the purpose of the price fixing on German, European and international markets was to reduce competition in unprocessed rayon, polyamide, textile rayon and acetate fibers. The heaviest fine—21.4 million DM—was assessed against Glanzstoff AG, a subsidiary of Akzo of the Netherlands. The company was accused of price fixing in spun rayon, polyamide and textile rayon.

Deutsche Rhodaceta AG of Freiburg, subsidiary of Rhodopolene of France, was fined 11.01 million DM for price fixing in spun rayon.

Other large fines were imposed against:

- Farbenfabrik Bayer, 7.5 million DM for price fixing in spun rayon.

- Farbwerke Hoechst, 5.08 million DM for price fixing in spun rayon and polyamide.

- Süddeutsche Chemiefaser, a subsidiary of Hoechst, 1.4 million DM for price fixing in spun rayon.

- Phrix-Werke, a now defunct joint subsidiary of Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik and Dow Chemical Corp., 1.79 million DM for price fixing in spun rayon and textile rayon.

The trust office also imposed fines totaling 410,000 DM against management, board members, sales managers, heads of legal departments and leading employees of the companies involved.

### Appeals to Be Filed

A Glanzstoff spokesman said the company considers the charges against it unjustified and is appealing the decision. He said the company is in a very difficult situation on the international fiber market.

"We can state that we will use all legal means at our disposal to appeal the fines," the spokesman said.

Hoechst said it had already appealed the fines imposed on the company and its personnel "as the company considers the charges unjustified and regrettable."

Other companies, including Bayer, indicated they would appeal the fines.

## One Dollar—

LONDON (AP)—The late and close of the dollar on the major international exchange.

	Today	Previous
Stiz. (3 per cent)	2.6125	2.6125
Belg. fr. (41)	43.705-735	43.66-70
Belg. fr. (3)	43.97-985	43.97-99
Deutsche mark	3.17	3.17
French franc	6.55-70	6.55-70
Fr. fr. (41)	43.705-735	43.66-70
Fr. fr. (3)	43.97-985	43.97-99
Guilder	3.180-85	3.180-80
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	561.68-562.15	562.15
Peseta	64.535-54	64.535-55
Schilling	23.08-10	23.08-11
Sw. krona	4.7617-27	4.7769-30
Swiss franc	2.466-30	2.4770-30
Yen	304.05	304.07

(A)—Free. (B)—Commercial.

## Basic Payments Status In Germany Improves

From Wire Despatches

FRANKFURT, April 5.—West Germany's international financial situation continued strongly in the black last month, the Bundesbank reported today.

The basic balance of payments, which the central bank considers the best indicator of how the nation's foreign spending compares with earnings, showed a provisional surplus of 2,253 billion deutsche marks (about \$700 million) in February. This compares with a revised surplus of 947 million DM in January and a surplus of 272 million DM in the year-ago month.

So far this year, the basic balance, which comprises the current balance—trade, tourism and "invisibles"—and long-term capital transactions, showed a provisional surplus of 2,199 billion DM against a 216 million DM deficit in the year-ago period.

### Trade Surplus Widens

The bank noted there was a trade surplus of 1,76 billion DM in February, up from 1,07 billion in January and 941 million DM in the year-ago month. It noted that on a seasonally-adjusted basis, the trade surplus so far this year totaled 17 billion DM, unchanged from the 1971 figure.

Overall, the current account showed a provisional surplus of 490 million DM in February against a deficit of 156 million and 96 million DM in the previous month and February 1971, respectively.

The current account was in surplus to the tune of 244 million DM over the first two months of this year against a deficit of 384 million DM in the 1971 period.

### Long-Term Capital Exports

German imports of long-term capital exceeded exports by a provisional 1,852 billion DM in February compared with net imports of 1,108 billion DM in the previous month and 388 million DM in February last year.

For the first two months of this year, net long-term capital imports rose to 2,555 billion DM from 168 million DM a year ago.

The Bundesbank said that the increase in long-term capital imports mainly reflected the acquisition of German securities by foreigners.

On the short-term capital account, exports exceeded imports by 773 million DM in February against net exports of 3,961 billion DM in January and net imports of 483 million DM in February last year.

Net short-term capital exports totaled 4,633 billion DM in the first two months of the year against 2,895 billion DM last year.

The overall balance of payments showed a preliminary February surplus of 1,802 billion DM, down from a revised January surplus of 2,068 billion DM and from a surplus of 2,894 billion DM a year ago.

The preliminary two-month overall balance was 3,956 billion DM in surplus, down from a 4,544-billion surplus in 1971.

For Eastern Europe as a whole, gross output increased last year by about 6.3 percent at constant prices and should do the same this year, the report said. Output in the Soviet Union, which has by far the largest economy in the group, increased 6 percent last year, though agricultural production failed to meet planners' objectives.

In comparison, Western Europe's collective output increased only 3 percent last year at constant prices. A 3.7 percent increase projected for this year should be regarded as "somewhat optimistic unless more expansionary measures are taken," the report said.

Changes in consumer prices were "insignificant" in most Eastern European countries last year, the report said, with Hungary's consumer-price index recording the biggest gain, about 2 percent.

Consumer-price indices in 13 Western European countries rose by an average 6.4 percent last year and by a broader measurement, the Gross National Product deflator, 7.2 percent, the report said.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Goodrich Quits Footwear Business

B.F. Goodrich Co. is going out of the footwear business and is planning to sell the assets of that division. A spokesman said the action will not adversely affect 1972 earnings. Goodrich manufactures a broad line of canvas sneakers, sandals and other casual footwear, golf and tennis shoes and deck shoes. The company also sells rubber overboots, boots and other bad weather footwear and work wear. Much of the waterproof footwear has been manufactured by other companies to Goodrich specifications.

### Celanease States It Is Sound

Celanease Corp., which recently wiped out 1971 earnings with an unexpected \$82.2 million special charge, has circulated an internal memorandum reassuring its top managers that the company's financial health is sound. The memo, from president John Brooks, is a rejoinder to Wall Street conjecture that without a hefty profit in earnings or additional financing, the big fibers, plastics and chemicals concern might have difficulty financing growth while maintaining dividend and debt repayment schedules over the next few years. A potential investor, looking for fast profit based on 1972's first and second quarter earnings, "probably would not be interested in the company at this time," Mr. Brooks conceded in the memo. "On the other hand," he said, "we would be surprised if continuing improvement in earnings did not develop during the next 12 to 18 months." First-quarter earnings may possibly be 10 to 15 percent lower than the previous year's, he said, noting that second quarter results may also fall short of the year-ago levels. "We feel confident that the down-

turn in earnings is temporary and has bottomed out. The net effect of all this would be to postpone to approximately mid-year the substantial increase in the rate of Celanease earnings that had been expected in early 1972," he said. Mr. Brooks said the \$82.2 million writedown of the entire investment in Columbia Cellulose resulted in a \$22.7 million net loss for 1971 although operating earnings rose 13 percent to \$59.5 million.

### Procter & Gamble in Japanese Pact

Procter & Gamble and Nippon Sunhome of Japan have agreed to set up a joint venture to make and sell toilet soap and detergents, using the U.S. firm's techniques. Japanese government permission for the project will be sought shortly. The Unilever group has already obtained approval from the government to set up a firm to produce soap and detergents in Japan. The U.S. firm also announced that it has acquired a controlling interest in Societa Generale del Caffè di Milano, which produces and sells coffee in the Italian market, for an undisclosed amount.

### Chase Sees Lower First-Quarter Net

First-quarter earnings of Chase Manhattan Corp. will not be as good as last year's results, chairman David Rockefeller told the annual meeting. He did not specify the amount of the decline. In the year-ago quarter, the one-bank holding company had a 38 percent increase over the 1970 period. However, Mr. Rockefeller said, for the year as a whole "we expect to improve on last year's performance. We are confident that over the next nine months our comparative performance will pick up."

### According to Confidential U.S. Studies

## Inflation Rate Seen Exceeding Nixon's Goal

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Confidential government studies indicate that present Price Commission policies will fail to meet the administration's goal of cutting the rise in living costs to a 2 to 3 percent annual rate by the end of this year, it was learned.

Instead, independent analyses by the Price Commission, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and others found commission policies leading to an annual inflation rate of 3 1/2 to 4 percent.

In February, the last month for which figures are available, consumer prices rose at an annual rate of 6 percent.

The results of the government studies, combined with the February rate of inflation, sparked an intensive review of present price control policies by the Price Commission staff and other government experts.

Price Commission chairman

C. Jackson Grayson Jr. disclosed that outside consultants had been brought in to aid in this review but he said it "would be premature to judge" now whether any major revisions are necessary.

The government studies are regarded as a more serious sign of problems in the price control effort than the high rate of consumer price increases reported for February—which was due mainly to a 20 percent annual rate of increase in food prices. Many foods are exempt from or are only partially controlled by the restraint program. Other products showed a much more modest rate of inflation.

The new studies indicate, however, that the prices of these other goods and services, including the ones on which the commission has focused its controls, will start to show higher gains soon.

Intensive Analysis Proposed  
The upshot is that even if food prices stop rising so fast—as many economists expect them to do—a high rate of inflation is likely to continue.

Tentative proposals for change being advanced within the commission staff, it is understood, include lightening their administrative load to permit more intensive analysis of company requests for price increases.

Some staff members and some

## GE Net Rises 13%, Sales 6%

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—First-quarter profits at General Electric Co. spiked 13 percent while sales rose 5.7 percent, chairman Fred J. Borch reported today.

Income totaled \$103.5 million, or 57 cents a share, on sales of \$2.18 billion, up from the year-ago quarter's profits of \$91.5 million, or 50 cents a share, on sales of \$2,099 billion.

Mr. Borch said the improvement was led by the company's consumer products. "Sales of major appliances have been particularly strong since the beginning of 1972," he said.

### AMC in the Black

DETROIT, April 5 (Reuters)—American Motors Corp. (AMC) earned \$7.2 million, or 26 cents a share, in the five months ended Feb. 29, chairman Roy D. Chapin reported today. In the year-ago period, the company lost \$400,000. Sales were up 5.7 percent at \$587 million from the year-ago level.

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## Dow at '71-'72 High With an 11.14 Gain

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, April 5 (NYT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange swung sharply higher today in heavy trading and charged decisively through the critical 950 barrier in the Dow Jones industrial average.

The Dow ran ahead throughout the session and closed at 954.55, up 11.14, in its biggest surge in nearly two months. The closing level was the highest since May 19, 1969, when it finished at 958.02.

Trading volume totaled 22.96 million shares, up sharply from 18.11 million yesterday and the most since March 1, when 23.67 million were traded. The heavy turnover added authority to the upswing in prices.

### Scarcely a Hesitation

The 950-level in the Dow had been cited by technical analysts as a major area of resistance. The Dow's ability to race through it with scarcely a hesitation was interpreted as a sign of technical strength.

On the fundamental side, a quarterly survey released by the University of Michigan indicated the economy in recent months had improved markedly and that many feel now is the time to make major purchases.

The reluctance of consumers to express confidence in the nation's economy by reducing their savings and stepping up their purchasing has been a key factor in the slow response of the economy to the government's fiscal prodding.

The session's two most active issues were bank stocks. First National City climbed 1 1/8 to

54 7/8 and Chase Manhattan edged up 3/8 to 58 1/4.

Airline stocks again dotted the active list, with Pan Am rising 3/8 to 15 3/4, Braniff climbing 1/8 to 19 1/4 and Eastern moving up 1/3 to 29.

Corning Glass, which jumped more than 12 yesterday in response to a bright earnings report, climbed another 8 1/4 to 235 3/4 today.

Gulf & Western Industries' warrants shot up 1 7/8 to 15 1/4 and the common stock climbed 2 7/8 to 42 7/8. Both issues were actively traded, partly in response to continuing speculation about the on-off success of the newly released film, "The Godfather," produced by its subsidiary.

The American Stock Exchange index rose .15 to 23.15.

Tokheim jumped 6 to 48 1/2. It gained 3 3/4 yesterday following a report on the growing popularity of self-service gasoline stations. Tokheim, which makes gasoline pumps, predicted a \$100 million market for self-service equipment over the next 10 years.

Imperial Oil was the most active issue today, falling 1/2 to 33. Banister Continental fell 1/2 to 25 1/8.

Anglo-Lautaro Nitrate rose 1/2 to 3 1/4 after no trading since last Thursday. The company said today it received \$4.8 million from the development agency of the Chilean government, which has acquired all of Anglo-Lautaro's Chilean assets.

Recreation jumped 4 1/4 to 42 3/4. The company said that in view of its current cash position management will ask the board of directors to consider a stock or cash dividend or both.

Among the active issues, Tyco Laboratories rose 2 5/8 to 20 7/8 and Teleprompter fell 1 to 24 5/8.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index gained 1.57 to 139.22. Of the 2,975 NASDAQ issues traded today, 1,025 rose, 490 fell and 1,460 were unchanged.

On the bond market prices improved in late afternoon dealings attributed largely to professional short covering. Government intermediaries about doubled their earlier gains and corporates eased about half their morning losses to close generally down 1/8.

The present requirement is for 900 shareholders, including 600 round-lot holders. There is no present requirement for holders of lots of 100 to 500 shares.

The new market value of the shares publicly held must total at least \$3 million, up from \$2 million. Also, an applicant must demonstrate that the price of its common stock has not been less than \$5 a share for a "reasonable period of time" before listing.

The new guidelines for delisting call for removing shares from trading if a company's net tangible assets fall to less than \$2 million (formerly \$1 million) and the company has sustained net losses in two of its three most recent fiscal years (formerly its two most recent fiscal years).

Companies also will be considered for delisting if they have net tangible assets of less than \$4 million (formerly \$3 million) and have sustained net losses in three of their four most recent fiscal years.

No Wholesale Delisting  
An Amex spokesman said that some companies were under review to determine whether they met the guidelines for continued listing, but he noted that there would be no wholesale delisting movement as a result of the new guidelines.

A listing on a major stock exchange is valuable to a company and its shareholders because it provides greater public exposure and, sometimes, a more continuous trading market. The alternative is to trade in the over-the-counter market.

The proposed standards will make it more difficult for a corporation to move from the over-the-counter market to the Amex and will tend to differentiate further between listed and unlisted concerns.

New Requirements  
Companies will be required to have net tangible assets of at least \$4 million, up from \$3 million, and \$400,000 in net earnings in the five months ended Feb. 29, up from \$300,000. Pretax profits will have to be at least \$750,000, up from \$500,000.

The number of shares publicly held will have to be at least 400,000, of which 150,000 must be in lots of 100 to 500 shares. The present requirement calls for 300,000 shares to be in public hands.

The new required number of shareholders will be 1,200 included.

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Net Last. Chge	—1972— Stocks and Sls.					Net Last. Chge	—1972— Stocks and Sls.				
	High.	Low.	Div.	In	100s.		First.	High	Low	Last.	Chge
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35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2

[illegible]

78	+11%	347%	25%	CTS Corp.	.44	30	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/4	62 1/2	77%	GenMot	501	5	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
9	+ 1/2	38 1/2	28 1/2	CTS Corp.	.44	30	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/4	62 1/2	77%	GenMot	501	5	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
20%	15%	Culligan	.28	72	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	61 1/2	67%	GenMot	3.75	15	56 1/2	57	56 1/2	56 1/2
11 1/2				40	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	61 1/2	67%	GenPcm	.80	26	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	29 1/2

(United Mexican States)

	7	29%	Delta Int	72	59%	59%	59%	59%—Va	42%	28	Gilbert P&O	192	43%	43%	43%	44%	44%
	7	29%	Delta Air	70	59%	59%	59%	59%	46	38	Gillett F&X	864	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%
50	24%	+4%	Deltac Int	20	9%	9%	9%	9%	31%	25	Gimbel Br I	921	25%	26%	25%	26%	26%
24	24%	+4%	Deltac Corp	388	4%	4%	4%	4%+2%					26%	26%	26%	26%	26%

(Continued on next page.)



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

100% Stocks and Bonds									
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100% Stocks and Bonds									



## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

(Yesterday's closing prices  
in local currencies)

Amsterdam	IOS Mgt new	91
	Mar&Spn...	3

[illegible]

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.....	2,050	General.....	5
.....	7,000	Italsider.....	
.....	6,100		

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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CO APPLIC

TO THE FINEST HOTELS IN EUROPE. CENTER OF MADRID SOCIAL LIFE. **CAVALIERI HILTON ROME** IN ITS OWN PRIVATE HILLTOP ESTATE. **PARIS HILTON** IN THE SHADOW OF THE EIFFEL TOWER.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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ROOMS WITH A VIEW OF THE ACROPOLIS. **CASTELLANA HILTON** MADRID CENTER OF MADRID SOCIAL LIFE. **CAVALIERI HILTON** ROME IN ITS OWN PR  
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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2689-2693.

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Playing a game contract from opposite sides of the table made a difference of two tricks on the diagramed deal from a recent U.S. tournament.

At one table North opened the bidding with one diamond, South responded one spade, and West overcalled in clubs. North's hand was sufficiently strong to justify a raise to four spades, and with a little imagination he could even see a faint chance of a slam, in spite of the fact that his partner had passed originally.

South might hold the diamond ace together with a spade suit headed by the ace-king, in which case six spades would have a chance. Therefore, en route to four spades North bid four clubs—a "splinter" bid announcing a fit in spades, a maximum of one card in the enemy club suit, and mild slam ambitions.

However, South was not tempted by the slam invitation, even though his hand was almost as good as it could be in the light of his original pass, and signed off in four spades.

West had a wide choice of leads. Against opponents who had shown slam interest, the chance of taking four tricks with high cards seemed slight. He knew the dummy would produce a singleton or a void in clubs so he led his singleton diamond three. East won with the ace and returned a diamond for West to ruff.

West might have cashed a club trick at this point, hoping that his partner would be able to make a trump trick, but this seemed a slim chance. Instead, he underled his ace-king-queen of clubs and was rewarded when East was able to win with the jack and play another diamond to defeat the contract when West ruffed.

In the replay West opened the bidding with two clubs, a natural bid, and North eventually became the declarer in four spades. However, the bidding gave East no reason to lead the diamond ace, and the contract was easily made.

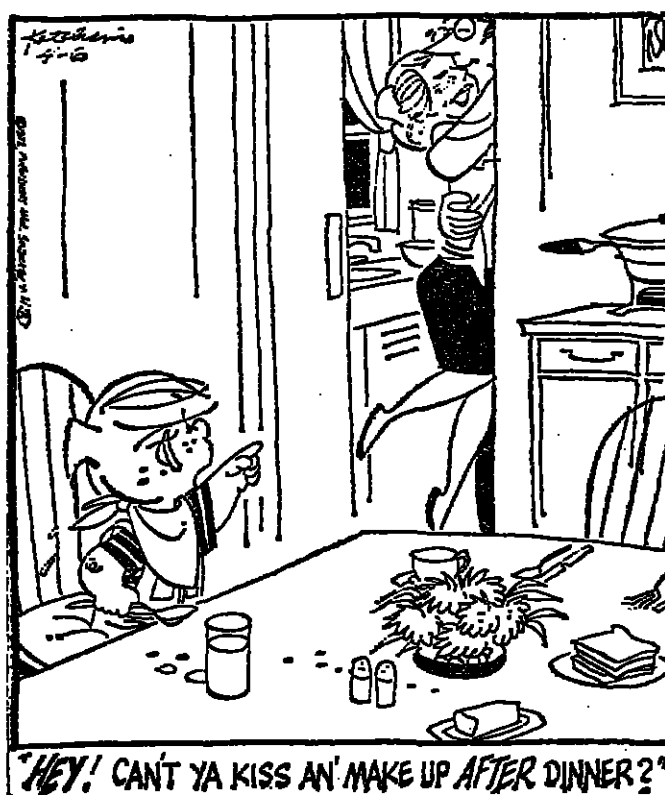
Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	2♣	1♦	Pass
1♦	Pass	4♠	Pass
4♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond three.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE— that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YIZZD

CHULG

RESOOM

KEBORN

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SHEAF GAMUT APPEAR EMPLOY

Answers: These could be maps in current use—AMPB

BOOKS

PLACES WHERE I'VE DONE TIME

By William Saroyan. Praeger Publishers. 182 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Peter Sourian

WILLIAM SAROYAN is a kind of Armenian Buffalo Bill. As wild and woolly as the marvelous character in "The Time of Your Life" who really and truly herds cattle on a bicycle and falls in love with a midjet weighing 39 pounds. His feats and misadventures have been no less mythic—whether it's been a matter of losing tens of thousands of hard-earned dollars on the turn of a card, stubbornly marrying the same girl twice, or writing a Pulitzer Prize play in six days on a bet.

Admittedly Saroyan can be sentimental and silly, boastful and repetitive too. And at 64 he still arounds—discovers clichés, burns them, and presents them to us with a naïveté that can only be attractive in a 17-year-old virgin.

Yet books of his such as "My Name Is Aram," extracted from a rather grim Fresno childhood, will certainly be read a hundred years hence. As for "The Time of Your Life," the five-act vaudeville improvisation for which Saroyan refused Pulitzer Prize money (saying almost entirely seriously that business had no right to patronize art), it's still on the boards after almost 33 years, this season in Chicago. And in all but the worst of his dozens of books there is a story, a chapter, a scene, a page that works just fine.

Saroyan's exuberance first caught the fancy of the American public in 1934 when "The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze" somehow managed, convincingly to deny a world depression even though the main character in the title story died of starvation, brought about by unemployment. Ever since then Saroyan has been performing without a net.

He once told his son that if he celebrated his Fresno boyhood so lyrically it was because it was so God-awful, that only by making it into something beautiful was he able to survive it.

If you think over the apartment atmosphere of such tales as "The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse," or "The Journey to Hanford," you eventually find yourself thinking of how nightmarishly frightening and

grubby a tyrannical peasant grandfather can be, or how painful a time an orphan boy of immigrant parents might have in a California school, or how bad it is to have no money.

The best of Saroyan's radically different writing keeps the real world out and maintains the fabulous integrity of his own world. It is the world of a child: vibrant, powerfully simple, with everything larger than life.

But it's hard to remain so naïve; reality seeps in no matter what. Furthermore, Saroyan doesn't even come close. Actually he's a tough man, a survivor.

For a number of years now Saroyan has been producing volumes of autobiographical reminiscence. There are strong scenes in some of them, such as "Not Dying," and "Here Comes There Goes You Know Who." A firm editorial talent might have made one solid volume out of the lot.

"Places Where I've Done Time" is the latest and the most sketched of these haphazard collections. It's a short book, put out by yet another publisher, divided into 68 short sections, each bearing the name of a place Saroyan has been. The sections are not arranged in time-sequence. Thus we travel via free-association from San Francisco in 1932 to Oakland in 1932 to Paris in 1934 to Fresno in 1932. It's as if Saroyan, like the overly dependent child who insists on his own magic and omnipotent divinity, nevertheless expects God to do the job of somehow pulling the whole business together into a meaningful whole. Since God does indeed seem to have done this work for him several times in the past, one may understand the expectation.

It doesn't happen. What we get is all the same willy-nilly vices. Except for one thing: We learn that Saroyan was brought up partly in an orphanage, the Fred Finch Orphanage in Oakland. Toward the end of the book he describes himself lying sick and alone in the attic room of the place, way back in 1912. Downstairs the other kids are singing "O Holy Night." He feels utterly forsaken, tempted to let go his courage and die; to withdraw finally into the sway of the music. Here the Buffalo Bill in Saroyan rears, gives full way to a moment to that Arab who has always burned in him, saying "No foundation. All the way down the line... Whole world." If he could tell us about that as he once made his own Wild West terrific for us, then, again, he'd be telling us something, something new.

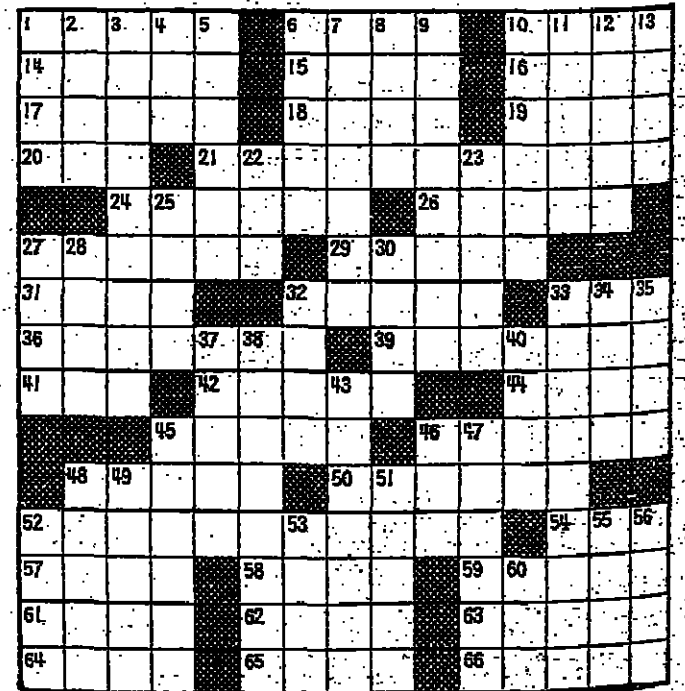
Peter Sourian is the author of several novels. The most recent one is titled "The Gate."

© New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- |                         |                            |                         |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>ACROSS</b>           | 46 Team                    | 12 Kind of blue         |
| 1 Disturb               | 48 Groceries               | 13 Activity             |
| 6 Other: Sp.            | 50 "Spring" has            | 22 Sadat's realm        |
| 10 David's captain      | 52 Rivals                  | 23 Upsets               |
| 14 Donizetti role       | 54 Fireplace area          | 25 Family member        |
| 15 Close                | 57 Not care                | 27 Metrical foot        |
| 16 Western campus       | 58 Garden                  | 28 — gin                |
| 17 Last of the Mohicans | 59 Bit of music, for short | 30 Famed chanteuse      |
| 18 Smallest of change   | 61 Norse poem              | 32 Letters              |
| 19 Chow                 | 62 Bell town of Italy      | 33 Reared               |
| 20 Mineral ending       | 63 Some words              | 34 Memo abbr.           |
| 21 Call the signals     | 64 Voice                   | 35 Worm                 |
| 24 Trafalgar, for one   | 65 Space-age org.          | 37 — France             |
| 26 English writer       | 66 Stares                  | 38 Fewer                |
| 27 Publisher            |                            | 40 Shelley's alma mater |
| 29 Lay on               |                            | 43 Seafood              |
| 31 Inter                | 1 His: Fr.                 | 45 Child                |
| 32 Compose              | 2 Famed stage name         | 46 Schedule abbr.       |
| 33 Building in Bonn     | 3 Muslim coup              | 47 School problem       |
| 36 In a brooding way    | 4 Inlet                    | 48 Where the action was |
| 39 Maintains            | 5 Bal                      | 49 Man of Muscat        |
| 41 Big or Franklin      | 6 Film honor               | 51 Lectern              |
| 42 In the (cheated)     | 7 Bring up                 | 52 Supervision          |
| 44 Kind of bag          | 8 Puny one                 | 53 Greek vowel          |
| 45 Cluttered            | 9 Essays                   | 55 River of France      |
|                         | 10 Confused                | 56 Donkey               |
|                         | 11 Unlimited quantity      | 59 Opposite of taboo    |



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